The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.)

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of this county the terms are strictly in advance.

No papers discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

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The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1885.

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An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

SELECT STORY.

INGRATITUDE REVENGED.

You've got a neat little spot here, remarked Farmer Hayes to his friend, Mr. Johnson.

The two old men were sitting upon wooden seats, which were placed on either side of the rustic porch, that formed a kind of arbor entrance to the front door of the dwelling.

The speaker was a spare, little man, with dark hair, thinly sprinkled with gray. He wore a swallow-tail coat, adorned with brass buttons; corduroy breeches, fastened at the knee; thick, blue, worsted stockings encased his legs, and a pair of low shoes covered his feet. His visage had a placid expression, as he glanced first at the well-kept garden, with its rows of potatoes and other vegetables; then out to the little paddock adjoining, where two cows were grazing; and next over the wide, undulating meadow land beyond, his eyes resting finally on the far distant hills. He put the end of his long clay pipe between his lips, and watched the wreaths of smoke slowly ascending from it.

Mr. Johnson was a noble-looking man; his snowy hair and long, white beard gave him a patriarchal appearance. His countenance lacked that acute, intellectual expression which is so often stamped upon the visage of a middle-aged "town-man." His eyes were thoughtful, but gentle; his whole bearing spoke of innate goodness. The few wrinkles, which had gathered on the white, placid brow, had been gradually traced there by time's relentless fingers, and not suddenly cut by a keen sharp sorrow. He spoke silently for a few moments, and then replied to his friend's remark:

"You're right; this is a neat little spot. But I'll tell you what I've been a thinkin' on, Hayes. You know my Jennie's agoin' to be married to Robert Meadows. She's my only child, so of course she'll have all my belongings when I'm gone; but I've been a-thinkin', that, soon after she's settled, I'll have a deed of gift drawn up, and turn everything over to her; then there'll be no proving the will, and all that fuss, and the lawyers won't have a pickin' out o' my bit o' property. I shall live here, and be master just the same. What do you say to that, friend Hayes?"

The old man put a hand on each knee, and gazed into the other's face, with an expression which said, "Don't you think it's a very brilliant idea?"

His friend took the pipe out of his mouth, and shook his head dubiously; then replaced it between his lips, and gazed fixedly before him for an instant ere he answered; then he said, slowly and emphatically:

"I don't like it."

He shook the ashes from his pipe and began leisurely to fill it again with tobacco.

"I never seed a play but once," he began, in slow, measured tones, "and that was many years ago, when I was a young man. I was in London, and my friends got me to go to the theatre to see a grand piece that had been made up by a great man hundreds of years ago. Well, I went, and the sight o' the lights, the gay dresses, and the flash folks, I shall never forget. But it was the play that struck me. There was a good old king who had three daughters, and he thought he'd divide the kingdom amongst 'em. They was very pleased; the eldest went down on her knees and swore how she loved him more than anybody else; and said as how he was the kindest, noblest, and best father that ever lived—or words summat like them. The next said about the same, only a great deal more; but I thought both on 'em looked too big and handsome and wide-awake to stick to their word. The third daughter said very little; but I thought she was the nicest looking of all the lot. The king was huffed because she would not own she loved him. So he divided the kingdom between his two eldest daughters. I thought he was a silly old fellow to put the reins into them spirited-looking creatures hands. But he did it, and he rued it. They treated him very well at first; but after a time they began to alter, and let him know that he wasn't master. Well, one night they turned him out of the castle, when there was such a dreadful storm that it was not fit to turn a dog out; and he who had once been a king, had to roam about like a beggar. The poor man went nearly crazed. I almost forgot how it ended; but I think they was all killed at last."

"And what has this to do with what I was saying?" inquired Mr. Johnson, testily. "I was talking about deeds of gift, and not plays."

The other began to smoke—puff—puff. After a few minutes the full meaning of his friends words dawned slowly upon his mind.

"Well, I was a thinking as how, when Jane got possession of the house, she might, maybe, after a bit, turn you out, as the king's daughters turned him out. Keep the reins in your own hands man—you can draw them tight, or let them loose, when you please; but don't give them up till you die. That's my advice, friend Johnson."

There was a little flash of anger in the other's eyes as he replied:

"You don't know my Jennie; she's the loveliest, best, and truest girl that ever lived. She would never wrong her father."

In the meantime Jennie and her lover were in the orchard, at the back of the house, slowly walking up and down the path between the trees.

The moon was brightening in the purpling sky, and the evening star glimmered faintly.

"When two more days have passed, you will be my wife!"

The young man looked down lovingly into the shy, dark eyes raised to his, and clasped the hand that rested on his arm.

"I am so glad, Robert, that I shall not have to leave my home," she said, after a pause; "for I was born here, and here my mother died. It was very kind of father to propose that we should live with him. Now you can keep all the money in the bank that you have been saving so long to buy furniture with, and if we are careful we shall soon add some more to it."

"Your father is very good, Jennie; we must be kind to him."

The wedding-day arrived.

Mr. Johnson was placed in the seat of honor; he moved among the guests, with a kind word and cheery greeting for all.

Jennie was a blooming, bonnie bride, and seemed proud of her stalwart husband.

Jennie was installed as housekeeper in her father's home. After a time, Mr. Johnson, presented his daughter with the deed of gift, and the young people were formally acknowledged as master and mistress of the farm, with the understanding that Mr. Johnson was to reside with them.

All went well for a time. Then gradually there came a change over the serene atmosphere of the dwelling, and the old man became conscious that he was no longer treated with courtesy, nor his wishes respected.

"Would you mind sleeping in the back bedroom for a few weeks?—we have a visitor coming!" said Jennie, one morning, about six months after the wedding.

The old man started in great surprise.

"Why can't the visitor go into the back room?" he asked.

"Oh, it's such a little, poky place! I don't mean that exactly!" she exclaimed, checking herself in confusion. "The room is very clean, and there's a real beautiful view from the window, and a good feather bed. But Miss Martin is very peculiar: she has such a grand home that we cannot put her anywhere.

Mr. Johnson leisurely crossed his legs, put his newspaper on the table, took his spectacles off, rubbed them, put them in the case, and then slowly rejoined:

"If there is such a fine view from the window, your visitor may enjoy it, and she can sleep on the feather bed. I've slept in the front room five and-forty years, and I ain't a-going to be turned out now. If Miss Martin ain't satisfied with the accommodation, she may stay away!"

"Stay away indeed!" fired Jennie. It's just like you father. I call you very selfish."

She hastily left the room, shutting the door with a bang.

The old man took up the newspaper, but the words ran into one another, for large tears gathered in his bright, gray eyes, and his lips quivered painfully.

Miss Martin came, and informed Jennie that her father was the most aristocratic-looking gentleman she had ever seen; but during her stay Mr. Johnson was subjected to many slights, as Jennie and her husband were ashamed of the old-fashioned ways.

One evening Mr. Johnson returned from the village, where he had spent the day with a friend. He walked leisurely up the garden path; but suddenly paused, and uttered an exclamation of astonishment.

A fine hawthorn tree, which had stood near the house, had been full of pink blossoms in the spring, lay upon the ground. On examining it, he discovered that it had been cut off near the roots. He turned hastily to enter the house by the front door, when he observed that the monthly rose tree, which had twined the porch and been full of bloom all summer, lay across the garden path, cut into a number of pieces, and an attempt had been made to dig it up by the roots.

"Robert! Robert!" cried Mr. Johnson.

"What's the matter?" queried a voice from an inner room.

"Who's been cutting them down?" cried the old man, excitedly, entering the apartment, and waving his hand towards the garden.

"I have," answered Mr. Meadows, complacently.

"Why did you do it?"

"Because I chose to."

"There, don't quarrel," said Jennie. "It's all my fault, father. The hawthorn tree was close to the parlor window, and made the room dark—so I asked Robert to cut it down. The rose tree is not much good: we are going to have a finer one put in its place."

"That hawthorn tree your mother set with her own hands, and the rose tree I planted on the day you were born. Your mother loved them both, and heaven forgive you for what you have done!"

He turned away, ascended the stairs, entered his own room, and closed the door.

"If Farmer Turner calls, just send round for me, will you, Jennie?" asked Mr. Meadows, one morning, at breakfast. "He's coming to look at old Bettie."

"Yes, I'll send," replied his wife.

"What's the matter with the cow?" inquired Mr. Johnson.

"Oh, nothing," replied the young man. "I'm going to sell her."

"Sell her!" repeated the other.

"Yes; she's old, and don't give much milk. I'm going to buy a young one in her place. Jennie's been complaining of the butter for a long time, it don't come up to our neighbors'."

"But I won't have her sold!" cried the old man, angrily.

"You have nothing to do with her; she is mine, and I shall do as I like," rejoined the other, haughtily, as he rose to leave the room.

Mr. Johnson turned to the window, without uttering another word.

A few hours later he saw Farmer Turner's man driving old Bettie out of the yard.

"Ah, it's the one *she* used to milk!" he soliloquized.

And tears gathered thickly in his eyes, as he watched his late wife's favorite cow driven by a stranger.

"Here's a letter from my sister Jane," remarked Mr. Johnson, one afternoon, to his daughter. "Poor thing! her husband has been dead only two months. The bailiffs have sold her furniture; she is destitute, and is staying with a neighbor for a few days, and then she don't know where to go to. Poor Jane!" mused the old man, as a dreamy look came into his eyes and his thoughts reverted to the past. "She was a pretty girl when she was young, and many a handsome fellow came after her. But she took no heed to any, except Tom Sones, who became her husband. Then she had such a pretty, blue-eyed child, with soft, golden hair. She lived to be six years old and then died. I thought Jane would have broken her heart. Then her son grew up to be a fine man, and was a-going to be married in a week. But one morning he tried to stop a horse and wagon that was a-running away, when the horse threw him down, the wheel went over his head, and he was killed on the spot. And now her husband's gone, and she's left alone. Poor Jane!"

"Hasn't she any money to live upon?" inquired Jennie.

"No; and I've been a-thinking we'd better have her here. She can't starve."

"Have her here!" repeated his daughter, in astonishment. "What can you be thinking about, father? There's plenty of us to keep already."

She broke her cotton with a jerk, and threaded her needle impatiently.

"We're going to have company this afternoon," resumed Jennie, after a pause, in a conciliatory tone; "and as they are very fine people, I think you'd better have your pipe in the kitchen, father. You would not enjoy yourself with us."

"Very well, my dear," he answered, quietly. He put his slippered feet on the fender, and gazed over his gold-rimmed spectacles in to the blazing fire. "I've been a-thinking, my dear," he resumed, quietly, after a pause, "that there's a little error in that deed of gift."

"An error!" repeated Jennie, as she dropped her work, and looked up with a scared, white face.

"Yes; I'm sure there's an error. It wouldn't be pleasant for you, if the property was to be thrown into Chancery, after I'm gone would it?"

"Oh, father!"

"Well, fetch the deed down to me: I'll look it over, and set all right."

Jennie hastened up-stairs, and soon returned with the precious paper.

The old man took it in his hand, smoothed out the creases gently, read it over, and said:

"Ah! it is all one great mistake!"

Then, with a quick movement, he threw the document into the blazing fire, and pressed it down with the poker.

Jennie screamed; and, darting forward, attempted to rescue the deed from the devouring flames; but her father held up his hand sternly, and said, in a tone of authority:

"Stand back!"

At this instant Mr. Meadows entered.

"What's the matter, Jennie?" he inquired. "Father, what have you been doing to her?"

The young man confronted Mr. Johnson, who stood with the uplifted poker in his hand.

"I am master of this house!" cried the old man; "and I'll allow no one to dictate to me!"

"We'll soon see about that!" exclaimed the other sneeringly. "If you're going to put on such fine airs, I'll soon have you turned out."

"Oh, Robert! Robert!" cried his wife; "the deed—the deed——"

An hysterical fit of weeping checked her utterance.

"What do you mean?" queried her husband, with a white face, and a touch of fear in his tone.

"Father's burnt it!"

"Father is master of his own house, and will have you turned out if you don't behave yourself!" returned the old man.

Angry words passed. Robert declared that he would go to law; he would not be done out of his right; the house was his and Jennie's.

"Prove it!" grimly retorted his father-in-law. "You may have your company this afternoon, Jennie," he continued, after a pause, "but it will be your last party in my house. I shall send for farmer Hayes, and we shall enjoy our pipes together this evening, in the best parlor, as we did before you were married. As for you, Robert, you haven't provided a home for Jennie at present; but you'll have to do so now. There's a cottage to let in the village, which I think will suit you. A month to-day I shall expect you to be clear from my house; and you needn't think I shall do any more for you. What I mean to give you—if I give you anything at all—you'll have to wait for until I'm dead. Mo more cutting down my favorite trees—or selling my old cows—or making me sit in the kitchen when you've got fine company. I'll send for my sister Jane, and she shall have a home with me as long as she lives."

Jane, the sister, came to live at the farm-house, and passed away at the advanced age of eighty-six. Mr. Johnson lived ten years after her, retaining all his faculties to the last, and died in his ninety ninth year.

Jennie and her husband had to work very hard in order to bring up their large family respectably. Robert's hair was silvery white, and Jennie's thickly streaked with gray, and their sons and daughters were men and women, when the formerly ungrateful couple were again allowed to take possession of the old farm house.

A Good Customer.

Bruce was a Scottish dog, that lived in Edinburgh. His master kept a grocery store.

A man used to pass almost every day with meat pies to sell. He carried a bell, and rang it now and then, to let people know he was coming. He only asked a penny apiece for his pies, but they were small, and an England penny is worth about two of yur cents.

One day Bruce was sittting at the door of the shop when the pie-man came along. He saw the dog's wistful look, and gave him a pie.

Bruce wagged his tail for "Thank you," and put the pie in his dinner basket in a hurry.

Ting a-ling, ting-a-ling, went the bell next day. Bruce bounded out from the shop, caught the pie-man's coat in his teeth, and would not let go. He did not tear the coat, but showed very plainly that he meant to keep the man there till he had a pie. The dog's master stood in the doorway.

The pie-man took a penny out of his pocket, showed it to the dog, and pointed to his master. Bruce understood. He bounded to his master's side, put his fore-paws on him, wagged his tail, and looked up in his face with eager, entreating eyes. The penny was given, and Bruce took it in his mouth to the man, and bought his pie.

Every day after that he watched for the pie-man, and the moment he heard the bell he ran to his master, and begged for a penny. It was never refused and so Bruce became a regular customer; a good one, too, for he always paid promptly, and never found fault.

Early Hours at the White House.

The news that "the Governor," as he will ever be called here, has ordered breakfast at 8 o'clock at the White House suggests to his friends and those of Col. Lamont a good story about Cleveland's first days in Albany. He gave Col. Lamont a list of his appointments to be published in the *Argus*, and the first name on the list was that of Daniel S. Lamont. The astute Colonel was then a newspaper man, accustomed to turning night into day.

"What time will you be at the Capitol to-morrow?" he inquired of the Governor.

"Oh, about half-past eight o'clock," Mr. Cleveland replied.

The Colonel's eyes were distended. Never, perhaps, had a Governor begun his work at such an early hour. He told Mrs. Lamont what the new order of things was to be, and managed to reach his desk at the Capitol at a few minutes before 8 o'clock. He had just taken his seat, after having hung his coat and hat up, when the Governor came in, half an hour earlier than he had appointed. After that the Colonel felt himself taking part in a race to be earliest at work, and seldom or never was he distanced by the Governor.

Unlike most men of his build, President Clevelond requires very little sleep. The stories are very plenty here of visitors to the Executive Mansion who have stayed up until 1 o'clock or 2 o'clock in the morning with the Governor, and then at 6 o'clock in the morning have been awakened from a half-completed rest by sounds of heavy footsteps and of whistling, to peep out of their rooms and see the Governor before his looking glass shaving himself and whistling as cheerily as a schoolboy. Once shaved and fully dressed, the Governor would then let himself quietly out of the front door and stride away beyond the city's outskirts for his daily constitutional, in the company of the rattling milk carts and belated truck farmers on their way to the city market. In a small circle of intimates he was known as "the break-o'-day Governor."

Four or five hours' sleep and three light and entirely plain meals a day fill out the programme requisite with him for good health and buoyant spirits, and in pursuing the course he has begun in Washington he will be following his natural bent. He will miss the walk to and from the Capitol six times a day, to which he has been accustomed, and he may miss it so greatly as to make a new departure in Washington. In former times, before Lincoln was President, the Chief Magistrate had the entire White House to himself and his household, and his work and that of his secretary were performed in rooms set apart for the purpose in the Capitol. President Cleveland may return to that practice, not only because it will afford him exercise, and, more important still, enable him to use the White House as a resting place and a retreat, but also because under the present arrangement there is not sufficient room for an ordinary household there. When President Arthur desired to entertain friends, he was obliged to send them to a hotel at night; and it is understood, and is probably true, that not all the servants could be accommodated under the White House roof. In Mr. Lincoln's time the great apartment into which callers were ushered and the smaller one now used by the private secretary were taken from the household either to free the President from daily and frequent exposure to hostile persons in the streets or for some reason that is probably non-existent now.

Beginning Reform at Home.

The author of Mr. R. B. Hayes' famous scrap books is no more. He was the first victim of the reform axe at the White House. For eight years, with a big pair of shears in his good right hand and a paste pot on his left, he has clipped and clipped, and pasted and pasted, in season and out of season. He was from Ohio of course. Mr. Hayes imported him. His name was Morton. It was Morton's duty to cut out of the newspapers that reached the White House comments on the Administration and paste them in his books. He blistered his fingers in the service of Hayes, for that great egg farmer was bound to get hold of something good about himself, and every rural newspaper in the land had to be searched for it. Morton's duties in those days made the office no sinecure. For four long years he pasted up the handsome volumes, paid for out of the contingent fund, which are now so much admired by visitors to the Retreat of Fraud at Freemont, Sandusky county, Ohio. In the brief term of Garfield the White House exchange editor continued to ply his shears undisturbed. When Gen. Arthur succeeded to the tenancy of the White House he did not change the order of things. He was in a delicate and trying position and hesitated to make removals from motives that were certain to be misunderstood. The shears grew less industrious, the paste thickened, the scraps went unread, and Mr. Arthur manifested slack interest in the literary remains that were embalmed for his supposed benefit.

Mr. Cleveland had been in the White House about two days when he discovered a desert waste of newspapers stacked up.

"Where in the world do all these newspapers come from," he inquired.

"They are regularly ordered, sir," was the reply. "Those that do not come free are paid for out of the contingent fund."

"That must be stopped," said the President, quickly. "I will select the newspapers I wish to take and pay for them myself."

The natural sequence of this conversation was that Mr. Hayes' scrap book compiler fell in the way of Col. Lamont's axe, and a snug berth, paying eighteen hundred a year, was abolished.

Two other clerks, also from Ohio, were retired at the same time, Mr. J. S. Bolway and Mr. O. L. Judd. The latter was a telegraph operator at Mentor, and was brought here by President Garfield. Col. Lamont expects to get along with five clerks instead of the nine heretofore employed.

The horse, says a writer, cannot jump more than 27 feet.

A Veteran's Story.

"I was in Washington in 1812; and while visiting over in Alexandria in that year I saw the first troops called out to fight the British as they entered Washington to be armed. I remember it as well as if it had been yesterday, for I stood on the street as the boys marched by with beating drums and flying banners. Washington was a straggling little town then, and Alexandria was one of the great cities of the country."

The speaker was Col. S. D. Betton, now of Cuthbert, Georgia, but recently of Butler county, Alabama. He stood and talked to a reporter for an hour at the Union Depot recently, and his conversation was most interesting. Betton is seventy-nine years old, and is still hale and hearty, as spry as a boy of twenty.

"I went with Lafayette to France in 1825," continued the old gentleman. "How well I remember it. We sailed in the Frigate Brandywine from the mouth of the Potomac river, September 11, 1825. There were forty-two officers on board, and I can tell you their names and their fate—what became of each of them. Oh, we had a big time then.

"In riding on horseback from Milledgeville, Georgia, to Hartford, Connecticut, once I traveled sixty-five miles in one day and stopped at a big wedding, where we danced all night. I went to school in Milledgeville in 1817 with 168 boys and girls, and of that number only three are living today. I can give you the names of all the people living in Milledgeville at that time, distinguishing between males and females."

Colonel Betton was a stockholder in the first railroad enterprise ever inaugurated in this country—the Baltimore and Ohio, in 1827. He was then in Washington, and subscribed for stock at the very outset of the enterprise. Now there are 125,000 miles of railroad in the United States.

Colonel Betton was an officer in the United States Navy some fifty odd years ago. He is a wonderfully well preserved old gentleman. He says: "I never had any pains at all. I am perfectly well, and have worked like a slave all the year." And with that he held up his hands to show that they had become horny from work. He is just as jolly and full of fun as any boy, and bids fair to live to be a hundred years old.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

Chimes and How They are Rung.

Bells may be rung in two ways; first, by swinging them with a rope and wheel; and secondly, by striking them either upon the outside or inside with hammers, the bell itself being stationary. In England the former method of rope and wheel was almost universally adopted, requiring a man for each bell. From this method we get that interesting and peculiarly English kind of chime music known as the "changes," which gave England the name of the Ringing Island. In Belgium, however, the stationary method was used. Chimes played in this manner were rang by one person and called carillons, because the Italian *quadriglio*, or quadrille, "a dreary kind of dance music," was the first ever played upon them. To play upon carillons the performers used an instrument known as the "clavecin," a kind of rough key-board arranged in semitones. Each key was connected by wire or rope with a hammer, which struck the bell when a sharp blow was given the key with a gloved fist. This machine was necessarily extremely crude at first; and, since chimes have never played half so well as in the days of this invention, it is all the greater wonder that the art ever progressed at all. Recently some great masterpieces in chime music have been found, which were composed and played at Louvain in the latter half of the last century by the most skilful and wonderful chimer who ever lived, Matthias van den Gheyn. No one in Europe or America can now be found who is able to play this music, which rivals in the depth and subtlety of its composition some of the finest works of Bach, Mozart or Beethoven. Hence the inference is that the art of playing carillons has sadly declined, with small prospect of ever recovering the lost ground.

Waking at Will.

A business man says for years he has been in the habit of waking himself at any hour he wished simply by impressing upon his mind before going to sleep the fact that he must awake at that time, and saying further that he seldom varies five minutes from the moment which he had assigned himself. We have a very distinct recollection of many instances in which we have ourselves tried the experiment with success, and at one time, when it was necessary for a considerable period for us to wake on certain days of the week at a very early hour, to take the first train to the place where our services were then needed, we had an opportunity of then studying the circumstances under which this peculiar species of self-control is most easily exercised. During the period we found no difficulty in waking regularly within about five minutes of the time necessary to enable us to reach the train comfortably, although for a portion of the time this involved getting up long before daylight; but we discovered also that in order to wake with precision at the right moment and to rest quietly until it arrived, it was necessary to look at our watch just before going to sleep. If we neglected this precaution we were apt to sleep uneasily, waking first an hour or more before the proper time, and allowing ourselves in consequence only short naps afterward until the minute arrived for getting up. Whatever part of our mind it might have been that took charge of waking us seemed to begin its count of the hours from the time at which we composed ourselves to sleep, and if we did not inform ourselves of this our conscious reckoning was correspondingly uncertain and the effort to wake vague, but if we took a clear note of the time in the evening we could sleep peacefully through the whole of the allotted interval, sure to be aroused at or near its expiration.

It is injurious for a man to smoke who always borrows a cigar and a match. The injury is confined principally to to his friends.

Ten Serious Mistakes.

It is a mistake to labor when you are not in a fit condition to do so.

To conclude that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.

To think that the more a person eats the healthier and stronger he will become.

To take off proper clothing out of season because you have become heated.

To imagine that if a little work or exercise is good violent or prolonged exercise is better.

To think that a nostrum of patent medicine is a specific for all diseases that flesh is heir to.

To go to bed at midnight and rise at day break and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

To believe that children can do as much as grown people and that the more hours they study the more they will learn.

To eat as if you had only a minute to finish your meal or to eat without appetite, or to continue eating after it has been satisfied merely to satisfy the taste.

To imagine that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better—as alcholic stimulants—is good for the system without regard to after effects.

Deaf Left Ears.

"Will you be good enough to let me walk at your other side?" said a gentleman to a companion with whom he was crossing the City Hall Park. I am deaf in my left ear, and I have been trying for five minutes to get to your left side, so that I might hear what you say; but you seem to have been endeavoring to prevent me."

"Why, of course I have," was the reply. "I, too, am deaf in the left ear, and if we change sides I could not hear a word you said."

Both gentlemen looked astonished, and went on their way laughing.

"There is nothing unusual in such an experience," said a New York aurist. "The left ear is peculiarly liable to deafness or partial loss of hearing. An immense number of persons rely wholly, or in a great measure, upon the right ear to do the duty of two, and it very soon becomes trained to fully bear the pressure placed upon it. Persons who have been long deprived of the hearing of the left ear, can usually hear sounds at a distance far more distinctly than those whose hearing is divided between two ears, owing to the peculiar sharpness acquired by the solitary organ, which is seldom sympathetically affected. The only inconvenience I know of in the loss of hearing by the left ear, is when one is walking with a lady, or driving a friend in a buggy, or otherwise so situated that you cannot easily get your sound ear toward them. But for a constant traveller, such as a drummer, such an affliction is invaluable. No noise in a hotel can keep him awake at night. He has only to press his good ear to the pillow, and what can disturb him?"—*New York Sun.*

Why he Left

"Why did you leave your last place?" was asked of the man who had applied for the position of coachman and announced himself without a fault.

"Family went to Europe, sir."

"Yes, but the horses were left behind."

"So they were, sir, and so was the cook?"

"Did you have a fuss with the cook?"

"Well, sir she's a very capable person, but no lady. She wanted to dress up of an evening and have me drive her out and let her put on the style of the missus; but when I desired to give a billiard party, what did she do but kick about serving up the luncheon! As I said, sir, she's a handy meat and pastry cook, but no lady, and so I left."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Not so Big as He Thought.

A bright little fellow, about three years of age, was very anxious to go to walk with his father.

"No," said the latter, "you can't go; you're too little."

"Oh, no, papa," he said stoutly, I'm a big boy."

"All right

THE COLUMBIAN.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1885.

John C Black of Illinois has been appointed Commissioner of Pensions, Charles S. Fairchild, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Joseph S. Miller of West Virginia, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Wednesday was the 48th anniversary of the birth of the president and most of his callers took occasion to congratulate him, and wish him "many happy returns of the day." A little child, to whom the president had been particularly kind a few days before, sent the President a handsome bouquet of violets with her card, wishing him the compliments of the season.

The reports from the states of Ohio, California, New York, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, North Carolina, West Virginia Georgia, and South Carolina, indicate a falling off in the wheat products over last year of 101,800,000 bushels This will bring the crops down to that of 1883 and probably 1881. We may soon expect an advance in the price of wheat.

The secretary of the treasury Wednesday issued a warrant for $8 950.73 in favor of R. B. Hayes, being the sum appropriated by congress to reimburse him for payments made on account of the expenses of the commission appointed to go to Louisiana in April, 1877. Warrants were also issued in the name of Charles H Reed for $3,000 and in the name of George Scoville for $2,000 for services rendered as counsel for the defence in the case of the United States against Chas. J. Guiteau.

A caucus of republican Senators on Tuesday night agreed upon a new congressional apportionment bill which makes our district composed of the following counties: Clinton, Lycoming, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia counties, which will give a democratic majority of about 6,300. The majority in the present district was always about 8,000. Columbia giving more than one-fourth the majority. Should the present bill pass Columbia will contribute more than three-eighths of the majority. The two most distant points in the district would be about 125 miles.

The President sent the following nominations to the senate Wednesday. Milton J. Durham, of Kentucky, to be first comptroller of the treasury. Wm. Garrard, of Nevada, to be superintendent of the mint of the United States at Carson City, Nevada. James R. Ryan, of Nevada, to be coiner of the mint at Carson City, Nevada. Malcolm Hay, of Pennsylvania, to be first assistant postmaster general. Martin V. Montgomery, of Michigan, to be commissioner of patents. David S. Baker, Jr., of Rhode Island, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Rhode Island. Benjamin H Hill, Jr., of Georgia, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Georgia.

Mrs. Surratt and Stanton.

TWO STRANGE STORIES TOLD BY WILLIAM P. WOOD, EX CHIEF OF DETECTIVES.

Some time after the execution of Mrs. Surrat President Johnson sent for me and requested me to give my version of Mrs. Surratt's connection with the assassination of President Lincoln. I did so, and I believe he was thoroughly convinced of the innocence of Mrs. Surratt. He assured me he sincerely regretted that he had not given Mrs. Surratt the benefit of Executive clemency, and strongly expressed his detestation of what he termed the "infamous conduct of Stanton" in keeping these facts from him. I asserted my unchangeable friendship for Mr. Stanton under all circumstances, and while I regretted the course adopted by the Secretary of War towards Mrs. Surratt, I would never hesitate to perform any act of kindness for him. President Johnson commended me for my devotion to friends, and the subject of the assassination was never afterwards discussed between him and myself. The great War Secretaty of the Union was no longer in power. He was a plain citizen of our Republic, broken in health and tottering between life and death.

The Republican leaders had, after much pleading, induced President Grant to name Mr. Stanton for judge of the Supreme Court. The Senate promptly confirmed the nomination, but Grant, for some reason best known to himself, did not put his signature to the commission, or if he did sign the commission he did not forward it to Mr. Stanton. It was at this time the latter sent for me, and I called at his residence on K—— Street. When ushered into his presence I was startled at his woe-begone and wretched appearance. He inquired if I knew the reason why that man (meaning President Grant) withheld his commission. I told him. Then we drifted in our talk to the executions herein referred to, and he rebuked me for not making greater effort to save the woman that was hanged. He said he would have trusted his life in my keeping; that I would have saved him the torments of hell if I had been more persistent in my efforts. I reminded him of my call on President Johnson to plead for mercy of Mrs. Surratt, and that I was met by L. C. Baker at the entrance of the President's house, and Baker produced an order over his (Stanton's) signature which set forth that I should not be permitted to enter the building or communicate with the President.

"Too true," he responded, "and the Surratt woman haunts me so that my nights are sleepless and my days miserable, and Grant aids my enemies by refusing to sign my commision, which would afford me temporary relief and perhaps prolong my life. He will not do it, and, Wood, this is at last the end." Placing his hands to his head he continued: "I cannot endure the pressure; I am dying, dying surely, dying now!"

A few parting words were exchanged between us, and the following day the death of Edwin M. Stanton was publicly announced. He never received his commission of judge of the Supreme Court though he had been confirmed by the Senate of the United States.—*From the Washington Gazette.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Mar. 16, 1885.

The situation in Washington is interesting, and even surprising. It is plain that in the presidential chair, around it, or behind, there is a mind and a will I will not say that certain fiery reformers are happy in the realization of their impatient hope. And it must be said that those in need of reformation, have taken new heart and hold; but let all wait with patience, and prayer, and they will, I think, see the glory of the new dispensation revealed, with the exaltation of the right men, and principles—with the confusion of thieves, and money changers who have so long preyed upon the substance of the country.

There is an old latin maxim, *festina lente*, hasten slowly, and this seems to be the result of the new administration. Reform was very properly begun at the White House. Four clerks swept from office with one swoop of the new broom. Five thousand dollars per year, and much desk room saved. The example was taken up in the Treasury Department where Secretary Manning has discharged forty useless employes from one bureau.

Secretary Lamar has first applied his broom to the stables adjoining the Interior Department. For years of Republican ascendancy carriages and horses have been kept at extravagant expense in all the Departments, and have been used not for the public service, but for the convenience of the families of public officials. The fine equipage that has been used to convey ladies to receptions late at night, has been ordered to be sold and the seven persons who have been carried on the pay roll as drivers will no longer have even the semblance of a right to draw their unearned pay. Of course this is only a beginning. In all the Departments, and in all the bureaus, and subordinate offices superfluous clerks are stumbling over one another. Turn the loafers out and then it will be easier to find the rascals. Twenty thousand employes can be discharged with result of positive improvement, and expedition in Government work. Get your little pencil and multiply 20,000 by $1500, and you will have an idea, but not a full one, of the amount that will be saved; for you have not taken into account the office room, and furniture of this vast army.

It is not necessary to say that there is much uneasiness, and alarm in all the departments. The reduction of the clerical force is an unexpected flank movement, and it has set thousands of clerks quaking in their luxurious sinecures. "Turn the loafers out" is a new and terrifying sound.

There are many straws indicative of a new era. An order has been issued to all the employes in the Patent Office that there shall be no more reading or talking during office hours, and that those behind with their work must work after office hours until it is brought up to date. The Patent Office has been conducted in a lax and slatternly way. In some classes of invention, as textiles, harvesters, printing, stoves and furnaces, household furniture, builders, hardware, surgery, etc., the Patent Office Examiners are from three to twelve months behind with their work, and applicants for patent have frequently to wait six months or a year before their cases are taken up. The recent order indicates that the new administration will introduce a new order of things, not only in the Patent Office, but in other branches of the public service.

The rush of office seekers has abated, and the new administration has more time to address itself to work. It is a fact much commented on here that very few office seekers have come from the South, and that many have come from the Northern and Northwestern republican states. Since the President has announced that he will not hear applicants for office personally, but will refer all applications to the proper cabinet officers, he has been but little troubled. There will doubless be important changes made, but policy and good business management would require that they should not be made until after the most careful deliberation, and a thorough study of the needs, and abuses of the service. Any person acquainted with affairs will know that the work will be all the better done for the caution that precedes its inception.

Lady of the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S SISTER AS A TEACHER IN A TOWN IN INDIANA.

From the Lafayette Sunday Times.

The President's sister, Miss Rose E. Cleveland, the mistress of the White House, was a resident of Lafayette a few years ago and engaged as a teacher of the higher classes in Professor Allen's Institute, which was carried on in the building now known as the Stockton House. For several months of her residence in this city she was a member of the family of Mr. and Mrs. H W. Chase. They inform us that although quite young, she had taught for a year in the Houghton female Seminary, where she received her education, at Clinton, near Utica, N. Y., and that her ability as a teacher had given her such a reputation as to attract the attention of Professor Allen.

In the home of her friends here she was bright, genial and often full of girlish mirth, but discreet and ladylike. She was a thoroughly competent, earnest faithful and successful teacher, and the conspicuous traits of her character are strong common sense, discretion and firmness. A woman of superior talents, cultivated and refined, self-possessed, of a kindly disposition, pleasing manners and address, excellent conversational powers and thoroughly conversant with the customs and usages of the best society, she will be a charming mistress of the Executive Mansion and a model for her intelligent countrywomen.

The Senate on Wednesday passed the senatorial apportionment bill, which pretends to be based on the vot for Garfield of 1880, and which republicans claim will give thirty-one republican and nineteen democratic districts, when in reality it cannot possibly give more than eighteen democratic and possibly not that many districts. If the senate propose to make the apportionment in proportion to the vote cast in 1880 they would make it appear that Garfield received 300,000 majority over Hancock. The majority was less than 40,000. If the republican senate allow less than twenty democratic districts they are unjustly depriving a great number of our people from representation. Some districts would have populations of more than one hundred thousand, while others would not have half that number.

—Attorney General Gray of Delaware has been named by the democratic caucus as the successor of Senator Bayard lately chosen by President Cleveland as Secretary of State.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Every effort is being made to save the life of Edwin Botheras, now in the jail at Wilkes Barre, who murdered William Nichols, at Hazleton, and who is to be hanged on April 7th. Medical experts now swear that probing for the ball was the immediate cause of Nichol's death.

—Miss Hattie Melvin is one of the managers of the Faith House in Newark. She was married the other evening at the house of a Mrs. Owen, in Morristown, to Thomas Johnson. Believing that faith secured all things, Miss Melvin gave no heed at all to preparations for her wedding. She even had no curiosity as to what she should wear. Her faith received a response, a Morristown Bible class of young ladies preparing everything that was necessary and presenting a wardrobe at the last moment.

—Dorman B. Eaton, president of the Civil Service Commission, in response to an inquiry in regard to the enforcement of the civil service rules by the new Administration, said: "vacancies are being regularly filled under the rules."

A man named Coyle who went to Shenandoah on Saturday last to receive pay from the Lehigh Valley Collieries, got into a dispute with some of his friends on his way home, when a coal and iron policeman named Harris, interfered, shot Coyle, in the breast the ball penetrating the heart, killing him instantly. Threats were made of lynching Harris, who it is said interfered without cause.

—Preliminary steps were taken at St. Louis a few days ago, to organize a national association of base ball clubs.

—Thomas Caffrey and John McAvey fought several rounds at Plainsville, Luzerne county, Saturday. Both men were badly punished. In the last round Caffrey broke his opponent's nose, when the fight was declared in Caffrey's favor.

—Secretary Lamar has ordered that notice be published that the Texas Pacific Railroad lands have been restored to the Government, and are for sale at $2 50 an acre as provided by the Homestead, Preemption and other land laws.

—General Grant had a bad turn on Sunday night. During the night he took a narcotic pill, and it lodged in his throat so that he could neither get it up nor get it down. His coughing and efforts to expel it caused him much pain, and greatly irritated his throat.

—A fight took place lately on grand Island near Buffalo, between Fred Young and John Slurb. Young had spoken disrespectfully of Slurb's wife, and Slurb demanded and received an apology. Slurb, however, was not satisfied, and from hot words the two came to blows, and each seized the other's thumb in his mouth. When friends interfered to separate them, it was found that Young's jaws had set around Slurb's thumb, and the service of a physician was found necessary to unlock them. Slurb's hand is very much swollen, and the physicians pronounce his case hopeless on account of blood poisoning. Young has fled to Canada.

—The constant rush of visitors to the Executive Mansion at all hours of the day has so encroached on the time of the President that he has felt impelled to make a set of rules for the reception of visitors. Hereafter he will limit his office hours to from ten to one o'clock, except on Tuesdays and Thursdays (Cabinet days), when they will be from ten to twelve o'clock. During these hours he will receive all persons who call on official business. An hour will also be set aside every afternoon for the reception of visitors who have no business with the President, but who merely call to pay their respects. The President desires to reserve the afternoons and evenings to considering the business of his office and will receive no persons outside of the hours above specified, except by special appointment.

—Charles Corwin, an Englishman, residing in New Yerk, a worker in the ranks of the Salvation Army in the vicinity of Wilkes Barre, was arrested on suspicion of attempting to enter a Philadelphia and Reading Railroad pay car. When searched a key was found in his possession which unlocked the car. The police think he is a thief and using religion as a cloak to cover crime. From letters in his pockets it is known that he recently served a term in one of the New York prisons. He is also suspected of being complicated in a robbery at Ashley. He was committed to jail until the case is fully investigated.

—John L. Sullivan the Boston prizefighter arrived in Philadelphia Monday where he will go into training for a contest with Dominick McCaffrey at Industrial Art Hall on Monday, March 30th.

—Business men in Boston and vicinity who handle large quantities of subsidiary silver coin are considerably disturbed by the occasional detection of "genuine" counterfeit half dollars, which, it is judged, must be in very extensive circulation. They call them "genuine counterfeits," because when properly coined they are identical in size, weight and composition with those from the government mints. It is only by means of an occasional flaw in coining that one of them is detected, and is therefore impossible to estimate the quantity of them in circulation. Counterfeiting of this sort is exceedingly profitable when done on a large scale, as detection is practicably impossible if ordinary precautions are taken.

It is not at all surprising that "crooks" who have recently stooped so low as to counterfeit pennies, should make this a branch of their work. The bullion value of one dollar in subsidiary silver coin is only 77 cents and the 23 per cent. margin of profit makes quite an inducement to the counterfeiters. It is believed that most of the metal used is from re-melted trade dollars. By the purchase of these in large quantities the counterfeiters obtain the metal already mixed at just the same as standard alloy. To illustrate the profit in the operation, 100 trade dollars purchased for $84, the present market price, will yield 217 standard half dollars, a profit of $24 50, less the small cost of recoining. The secret service officers here have no clue to where this work is being done. It is believed, however, that an important combination of crooks, have undertaken a wholesale venture in high-grade coin counterfeiting. It will take the cleverest detective work to root them out.

—Mr. Frank Gabby, of Franklin township, Washington county, is one of the few lucky farmers who have made money out of the oil craze. At the beginning of the excitement he was given $200 to hold his farm free from a lease for five days. At the expiration of that time he was given $500 to hold the place for three months. Subsequently he leased his farm to the company for whom he kept his place. By the terms of the lease he is to get a bonus of $200 upon the striking of gas or oil.

—E. K. Rhoads, late station agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at Mahanoy City, was convicted of the embezlement of $3,000 from the railroad company, and sentenced to two years and two months' imprisonment.

—It is said that General Grant was much disturbed lately about some disparaging remarks he made about General Hancock five years ago, and sent him a message of regret, to which General Hancock returned a kind answer.

—If Arthur had put bells on his cabinet officers before they were turned loose a better understanding of their present whereabouts might be had now.

—The anguish which fills the souls of the republican office holders at the prospect of being turned out is only equalled by the anguish which rends the columns of the republican papers because the democrats won't quarrel over the offices.

—Roller skating rinks are on the decline all over the country. The better element of society giving them but little encouragement. They are detrimental to the health and moral condition of society.

—The people round Hagerstown are delighted to know that General George B. McClellan is to deliver the Decoration day oration at Antietam.

The great railroad strike of the West was brought to a speedy settlement on Monday by the railroad companies restoring the rate of wages which prevailed up to last September, and giving the men one and a half time for all extra work.

Dr. Rufus H. Bartlett, of Chicago, writes a letter to the *Inter-Ocean* about an ancient book which he recently found in the possession of one of his patients. He says: "Its heavy covers of rotten and honeycombed wood, its leaves on ancient parchment, all very worn and stained, some portions written with ink of one color and some with another, which is in many places entirely faded out, all go to show that it is of a very ancient origin. Comparisons were made with specimens of early writings in the works of John Kitto, which indicates that it must have been written between the first and sixth centuries. There were very few Testaments written in the Apostolic age by the early fathers, most of which remain until to-day. One is in Berlin, one in St. Petersburg, one or two copies are found in the libraries of Rome, Paris and the British Museum. Mr. George Memor, of Asia Minor, who was educated at Smyrna in one of the best Greek schools and who has seen two or three of these Testaments, gives it as his opinion that this book is of much earlier date.

"It is believed to be the first written reports of Christ's sermons and to be a copy of the original letters by St. Paul to the different churches. In a letter written to Bishop Titus St. Paul addresses him as 'my child Titus,' and when writing to Timothy he addresses him as 'my child Timothy' always. In all his letters to the different churches he uses always the expression, 'my brethren,' which is not found, so far as I know, in our Bibles of to-day. Further comparisons show that translators have succeeded in making some very plain things very difficult and hard to understand. Proper names are changed and even the Lord's Prayer loses much of its force and beauty by being wrongly and unnaturally translated."

Methodist Conference.

The Conference of the M. E. Church held at Huntingdon during the past week adopted the following resolutions:

1. "That we pledge our influence, labors and votes in behalf of constitutional prohibition and in support of candidates only for the legislature who are in favor of submitting to the people, a constitutional prohibition amendment."

2. "This conference, composed of 214 ministers and representing over 38,000 members, earnestly and unanimously recommends to the House of Representatives, now in session, to pass the bill requiring temperance instruction in the public schools."

A memorial was sent to the Senate and House of Representatives which read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we respectfully request the modification of the present marriage laws so as to require all persons desiring to be united in marriage to secure from the Orphan's Court Clerk of the county in which the ceremony is to be performed, a certificate setting forth that said parties are of age, or if minors, have the consent of their parents or guardians, and that said certificate shall exempt ministers from all fines and penalties."

The appointments were made for the various districts, but we give our readers only the following:

DANVILLE DISTRICT.—M. L. Smyser, presiding elder; Ashland, John Donahue; Beach Haven, E. M. Chilcoat; Benton, G. V. Savidge; Berwick, E. H. Yocum; Bloomsburg, D. S. Monroe; Buckhorn, T. H. Tubbs; Catawissa, W. G Ferguson; Circuit, W. S. Hamlin; Centralia, J. W. Buckley; Conyngham, J. R Fisher; Danville, St. Paul's, Richard Hinkle; second church, B. P King; Elysburg, H. B. Fortner; Espy and Light Street, J. S. Beyer; Gordon, J. A. Wood, jr.; Harveyville, J. F. Kerlin, jr.; Hazleton, J. C. Clarke; Helfenstein, A. W. Houtz; Herndon, L. L. Logan; Jeanesville and Auden reid, W. C. Hesser; Jerseytown, Bruce Hughes; Mifflinville, J. D. W. Deaven; Mt. Carmel, S. W. Sees; Mahleuburg, J. L. Brishline; Northumberland, James Hunter; Orangeville, A. B. Hoover; Riverside, N H. Smith; Rohrsburg, R. S. Taylor; Selinsgrove, G. W. Stevens; Shamokin, S. M Frost; Shickshinny, A. M. Barnitz; Snydertown, John Horning; South Heberton, E. T. Owen; Stockton and Beaver Meadow, G. M. Larned; Sunbury, R. T. Wilson; Town Hill, T. O. Clees; Trevorton, R. L. Armstrong; Washingtonville, Jonathan Guldin; Weatherly, E. T. Swarts; West Hazleton, to be supplied by S P. Boone; West Shamokin, D. F. Stibs; White Haven, G. H. Day; Hugh A Currin, professor State Normal School, Bloomsburg.

In the Williamsport District are the following: E. H. Witman, Duboistown; Fairfield, N. B. Smith; Ralston, A. P. Wharton; Salladasburg; M P. Cresthwaite; Watsontown and Montandon, D. H Shields; Pine Street, Williamsport, J. H. McGarrah.

J. S. Murray is presiding elder of the Juniata district.

R. H. Wharton has an appointment at Greencastle in the Harrisburg district.

In the House on Wednesday bills were reported favorably appropriating $80,000 for the indigent insane at the state hospitals from June 13, 1885 to June 13, 1887; House of Refuge, Philadelphia, $123,000; fish commission, $25,000; Pennsylvania oral school for deaf mutes, $20,000.

The Eclipse.

The annular eclipse of the sun announced for Tuesday, made its appearance at the time previously announced. At just twelve o'clock by our town time the moon was first seen to enter the outer circle of the sun, and gradually passing over the face, soon gave it the appearance of the moon in a little more than its crescent shape. At about 1:15 more than one-half of the sun's face was covered, when the moon gradually passed over the north side of the sun, and at half-past two the eclipse was ended. The sight was witnessed by a great many people in this town who might be seen on the corners, or from their place of business with smoked glass in hand. The previous announcement by all papers, and the exactness of the time of the eclipse, probaly was the cause of such a general observance of it. Frequent expressions were made as to how exact the astronomers were in foretelling. The New York *Sun* in speaking of it thus says:

The most interesting feature of the eclipse of the sun to those who were armed with good telescopes was the appearance in profile of the great mountain ranges on the eastern edge of the moon's disk. There are several places in the eastern hemisphere of the moon where a powerful glass will always show the serrated horizon line of the peaks and craters that lie close to the moon's edge; but when these same mountains are seen, as they were then with their outlines showing absolutely black against the white sun, their appearance is much more striking than usual. At moments when the air was steady, permitting the use of a high magnifying power, it was a grand sight to see the profiles of the gigantic ranges of the D'Alembert and Rook Mountains, and the Lunar Cordilleras pictured with sharpest outline against this brilliant background. The whole forward edge of the moon was seen to be deeply notched and lined with sharp peaks, presenting the striking contrast to the perfectly even curve of the sun's edges. Even with a small magnifying power the outlines of the principal mountains could be clearly seen. In one place a broad dish shaped valley was conspicuous, with a ridge of mountains on either side and a lofty peak in the centre, whose sharp conical form stood out from a blaze of sunlight behind it with beautiful distinctness. Here and there the edge of the moon appeared flattened and sometimes scalloped out, showing the presence of broad deep valleys sunk far below the general level.

The large mountain masses presented a particularly impressive spectacle just as they entered upon the sun's edge, peak after peak slowly moving into view, while the light streaming through the intervening valleys brought them into still greater prominence. Some of the mountains in this part of the moon rise to a height of 20,000 feet, and there are valleys among them which in some cases appear to sink in an almost equal depth below the lunar surface. It is no matter for wonder, therefore, that this rugged region presented a grand appearance when cut out, as it were, in blackest silhouette against the sun.

There was a group of sun spots a little west of the center of the sun, and the gradual concealement of the spots as the moon advanced over them, followed by their reappearance as it passed off, was an interesting feature of the telescopic observation of the eclipse.

Institute Proceedings.

The Local Institute, at Shumantown, Beaver township, convened promptly at 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday morning March 14. Notwithstanding the fact that this was the first institute held in our district for a number of years, the people evidently manifested much interest in the subject of education.

The house was quite well filled, the parents accompanying the little ones, eager to hear them perform their parts in the programme of the day.

Five of the seven teachers in the district were present, although but few of the patrons of the Scotch Valley schools honored us with their presence.

The institute opened with the usual devotional exercises. After a few words of welcome from Supt. Grimes, the pupils, from the schools of Mr. Theo. Hannon and Mr. Gearhart, entertained the audience with a variety of work consisting of essays, recitations, dialogues, etc. The efforts of the pupils gave great credit to their respective teachers, and proved they were doing good work. The specimens of penmanship and map-drawing, prepared by Mr. Gearhart's pupils were highly commendable.

Supt. Grimes then addressed the meeting on the importance of teaching history in our public schools. To arouse an interest in the minds of the pupils, he says, it is important to dwell upon biography and anecdotes of noted persons, instead of historical facts. Having the pupils reproduce, on slates or tablets, stories recited or read by the teacher.

After a few more recitations the institute adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prof. Noetling of the Bloomsburg State Normal School whose fame as an institute instructor is too well known to require an introduction, having arrived on the noon train, opened the exercises with an address on the Value of a Practical Education. He says, a farmer must mix brains with the manure. He then took up the subject of primary reading, comparing the old method with the new and saying any teacher compelling a child to study the letters of the alphabet upon entering the schools, is a thousand years behind the times. The subjects of arithmetic, language and spelling were also discussed by him. He says throw your spelling-books to the dogs, and banish all text-books on arithmetic from the school-room.

Thinking the audience was becoming weary he interested them with some comical stories in German * * * * The secretary not being familiar with the language could not record that on the minutes.

Supt. Grimes then spoke about the necessity of a school-room being comfortable and attractive, well supplied with maps, dictionaries, and other good books.

Prof. Noetling sanctioned his remarks and concluded with a short talk on morals. Habits of truthfulness, and obedience should be encouraged. Compel a child to do what you tell him.

The institute then closed, all feeling they had spent a profitable and pleasant day.

James Reilly is fitting out his barber shop and pool room with a new spring suit all around. The walls and ceiling are handsomely papered, and the wood work has a new coat of paint. New flooring has been laid and everything looks very fresh about the establishment.

A handsome new sign has been hung in front of William Knorr's tobacco store.

Death of the Apostles--Continued.

St. Simon the Zealot, some say he went to Egypt, Cyrene, and Africa, preaching the gospel to the inhabitants of these remote and barbarous countries and others add, that after he had passed through those burning waters, he took ship, and visited the frozen regions of the north, preaching the gospel to the inhabitants of the western parts, and even to Britain; where having converted great multitudes and sustained the greatest hardships and persecutions, he was at last crucified, and buried in some part of Great Britain, but the place where, is unknown.

St. Jude was cruelly put to death by the Magi.

St. Matthias, it is uncertain by what kind of death he left the regions of mortality, and sealed the truth of the gospel he had so assiduously preached, with his blood. Dorotheus says: He finished his course at Sebastopol, and was buried there, near the temple of the sun. An ancient martyrology reports him to have been seized by the Jews, and as a blaspnemer to have been stoned and beheaded. But the Greek offices, supported herein by several ancient breviaries, tell us that he was crucified.

St. Mark. His feet were bound with cords, and he was dragged through the streets, and over the most craggy places to the Bucelus, a precipice near the sea, leaving him there in a lonesome prison, for that night; but his great and beloved master appeared to him in a vision, comforting and encouraging his soul, under the ruins of his shattered body. The next morning early the tragedy began afresh, for they dragged him about in the same cruel and barbarous manner, till he expired, after which they burned his mangled body.

St. Luke. As a historian he was faithful in his relations, and elegant in his writings, as a minister, careful and diligent for the good of souls, as a Christain devout and pious; and to crown all the rest, laid down his life in testimony of the gospel he had both preached and published to the world.

BIBLE READER.

Glascoe Cameron has made many improvements in his barber shop. The ceilings and walls have been re-papered. Glascoe is always up to the times in improvements.

M. C. Woodward has been seriously ill for some days with inflammation of the bowels, brought on by contracting a severe cold.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-St. N. Y. apr 11-1 y.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"Circleville, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1882. "Having been subject to a bronchial affection, with frequent attacks in summer of years, I hereby certify that Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL gives me prompt relief and is the most effective remedy I have ever tried. JAMES A. HAMILTON, Editor of *The Crescent*."

COUGHS, "Mt. Gilead, Ohio, June 26, 1882. "I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL this spring for a severe cough and lung trouble with good effect, and I am pleased to recommend it to any one similarly affected. HARVEY BACHMAN, Proprietor Globe Hotel."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Scranton House,

—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—

Victor Koch, Proprietor.

Rooms are heated by steam, well ventilated and elegantly furnished. Finest Bar and Lunch Counter in the city.

Meals to order at all hours Ladies and Gents Restaurant furnished with all delicacies of the season.

Location near D. L. & W. R. R. Depot, Scranton, Pa. March 20-tf

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY W. MAJOR, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution in the hands of the administrator in the estate of Henry W. Major, deceased, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, April 13th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested in said estate must appear and present their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund.

D. A. MUNSON, Administrator. E. R. IKELER, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB KELLER, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration in the estate of Jacob Keller, late of Jackson township, Columbia county, Penna., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

GEORGE REMLEY, Administrator, Waller P. O. Mar 20-6 w

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

of Bloomsburg, at Bloomsburg, in the State of Penn'a., at the close of business March 10, 1885.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	118 757 34
Overdrafts	85 71
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50 000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	98 575 00
Due from approved reserve agents	78 854 06
Due from other National Banks	7 587 12
Due from State Banks and bankers	2 851 47
Current expenses and taxes paid	1 981 52
Checks and other cash items	96 24
Bills of other Banks	895 00
Fractional paper currency, nickles and pennies	47 00
Specie	6 595 00
Legal tender notes	5 489 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation	2 250 00
Total	$370 784 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	50 000 00
Surplus fund	100 000 00
Undivided profits	9 986 62
National Bank notes outstanding	45 000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	155 598 25
Cashier's checks outstanding	1 225 00
Due to other National Banks	13 964 61
Total	$370 784 46

STATE OF PENNA., COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, ss:

I, J. P. Tustin, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 16th day of March 1885. JAMES C. BROWN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

M. G. HUGHES, C. W. MCKELVY, A. W. M. LOW. } Directors.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle. PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

STATEMENT

OF FINANCES OF

MONTOUR TOWNSHIP,

FOR YEAR ENDING 9th MARCH, 1885.

DAVID MOSER, COLLECTOR POOR TAX.

DR.

To duplicate	$165 67
CR.	
By cash paid overseers	130 00
" tax returned to commissioners	15
" Exoneration Mrs Sommers	15
" " Henry Rupert	07
" Cash paid C Crawford overseer	98 92
" Commission	8 28
	$165 67 $165 67

ELIZABETH WALTER'S ESTATE.

DR.

Assistance rendered by overseers of poor	26 92
Interest	2 25
CR.	
By cash received by C Crawford	28 87
	$ 28 87 $ 28 87

PHILIP FURST AND C. CRAWFORD OVERSEERS OF POOR.

DR.

To cash from collector	156 92
" balance	109 90
" E. Walter's estate	28 87
" unseated land	1 85
CR.	
By cash paid for clothing Geo. Johnson	11 0
" " cash paid J Casey for duplicate	2 00
" " for boots for Geo Johnson	2 25
" " for support of Geo Johnson	5 59
" " att's fees Knorr & Winterstein	5 00
By cash services as overseer	11 00
" " auditors' fees	4 00
" " paid I W McKelvy account of Mrs Sommers	120 00
By cash paid justice for oaths administered	75
By balance	142 95
	$300 51 $300 54
Amt due twp from Crawford	142 95

ASA D. ELY, LATE SUPERVISOR.

DR.

To balance	57 82

MICHAEL BAUCH, SUPERVISOR.

DR.

To balance	33 72
To duplicate	439 00
CR.	
By cash for plank	14 73
" " " gravel, Fisher & Mensch	7 78
" work on roads	349 4
" services as supervisors	23 25
" cash paid D Fry supervisor	30 00
" commission	21 75
" balance	17 18
	$472 72 $472 72
Balance due township	17 18

DANIEL FRY, SUPERVISOR.

DR.

To balance	14 49
To duplicate	551 53
To cash from Mr. Rauch	90 00
CR.	
By work on roads	627 73
" exonerations Mrs Sommers	1 50
" " W Brocking	42
" commission	27 63
" auditing	1 25
Balance	63 51
	$658 5 $658 51
To balance due D Fry	63 51
By " " from Asa Delly	37 82
" " " M Rauch	17 18
Balance	11 49
	$ 75 00 $ 75 00
Balance township	$ 11 49

We the auditors duly elected to examine the accounts of the several officers of Montour town-ship met at the office of W M Monroe and do certify that we have examined the above accounts and find them correct as above stated.

signed W. M. MONROE, P. S. KERCHNER, P. A. EVANS, } Auditors.

Rupert, March 9th, 1885. mar 20-3 w

SUPERIOR SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MICROSCOPES, FIELD-GLASSES, BAROMETERS, TELESCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, THERMOMETERS,

Drawing Instruments, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

List and Descriptions of our Ten Catalogues sent FREE on application.

QUEEN & CO.

924 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.

feb5-1y

WANTED.—Ladies and gentlemen to take light, commercial work at their own homes; distance no objection; work sent by mail; $ to $5 a day can be quietly made; no canvassing. Please address at once Globe Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., box 5344. March 20-4w d

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

A FEW GOOD MEN to canvass for the sale of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, &c. No experience required. Liberal Wages. Address H. S. BOWDEN & CO., Brighton, N. Y. March 20-4w d

WANTED.—Energetic, reliable men to sell Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c. Salary and Expense or Liberal Commissions Paid. Full instructions given, so inexperienced men can soon earn the business. Address J. F. Leclare, Brighton, N. Y. March 20-4w d

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF JOHN ACHENBACH, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of John Achenbach, deceased, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Penna., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator *de bonis non cum testamento annexo*. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay. J. HOWARD KLINE, Administrator, *d. b. n. c. t. a.* mar 20-6 w

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 90
Rye " "	70
Corn " "	50
Oats " "	32
Flour bar barrel	5 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Butter	22
Eggs	20
Tallow	06
Potato

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Correct Railroad Time Table.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1885.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:18 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:05 a. m.	8:28 a. m.
2:10 p. m.	11:53 a. m.
6:30 p. m.	4:40 p. m.

The 8:28 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9.45 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3.1 p. m.

The 11.53 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6.00 p. m.

The 4.40 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 7.50, reaching Philadelphia at 1.25 p. m.

The 4.36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8.5 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3.55 a. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
11.57 a. m.	12.01 p. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.15 p. m.

Public Sales.

John W. Kramer will expose personal property to sale on the premises in Fishingcreek township near Rohrsburg on Tuesday, March 31st, 1885, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Alem C. Vanliew, administrator of Harriet Vanliew, will sell valuable personal property at late residence of the deceased, near Light Street, on Friday, March 27. Horses, cows, wagons and general farm implements.

Bartley Albertson will sell valuable personal property on the premises, two miles above Orangeville, on Wednesday, March 25th. One-half interest in portable sawmills, traction and farm engine, several threshers and cleaners, six head of horses, &c. At the same time he will offer at sale the farm of 176 acres.

Eri Ikeler, administrator of the estate of William J. Ikeler, deceased, will sell valuable real estate and personal property on the premises in Mt. Pleasant township, on Tuesday, March 24th, 1885, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

William Trowbridge offers for sale on his premises in Hemlock township, on Wednesday, March 18th, valuable personal property, consisting of horses, cows, reapers, mowers, &c.

Fair Notice to All.

Nobody likes to be dunned, and nobody dislikes to dun others more than we do. When we do it, it is a matter of necessity, and has to be done in order to prevent others from dunning us. Reader, if you owe a year's subscription, or for printing or advertising which you know is due, you will not receive a request to pay, if you settle by April 1st. Statements will be mailed to every person having an open account on our books, large and small, soon after the first, and those who dislike to be reminded of such matters we hope will take no offense, if, by their failure to heed this notice, they compel us to send them a stronger hint by mail.

Argument Court to day.

W. H. Gilmore has organized a band.

FOR RENT.—A dwelling house upon East street, apply to WM. CHRISMAN.

Blank leases and license papers at the COLUMBIAN office.

J. F. Rink is engaged in the lumber business, and opened a yard at Lightstreet See his advertisement.

FOR SALE.—Two first-class river bateaus, built on an improved plan. Inquire of S W. Hill, Espy, Pa.

Silas Young of Lightstreet still continues to do a very large trade. A perusal of his advertisement is worth your while.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Berwick have named Tuesday, April 7th as the day for opening their new building.

Joseph Cohn, one of the skaters in the roller skating contest at New York, died on Sunday night from the effects of skating.

Do not send to the city for carpets when you can find a very large assortment to select from at J. J. Brower's carpet store. He has all kinds at the very lowest prices.

The sale of personal property in estate of Harriet Van Liew, near Lightstreet will occur on Friday, March 27th, instead of Saturday March 28th, as announced last week.

A few of the fires in the blacksmith shop of Lockard's car works were started Monday morning, and the laborers wages put at 80 cents a day.

Rev. Dr. Monroe was elected secretary at the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. Church held at Huntingdon last week.

On Friday last a cold wave passed over the New England States causing the thermometer to fall as low as 30 degrees below zero.

Judge Elwell was compelled to postpone the hearing in the case of Wolt vs. Miller on Tuesday, as he was not well enough to hear it. The matter was adjourned until April 14th.

Tuesday morning, March 17th, St. Patrick's day, the thermometer registered 2 degrees below zero. The day was bright and clear. The second one of the kind in our recollection, 1884 was the first one.

Mrs. Daniel Fry of Montour township, died on Monday night, aged about 40 years. She was an estimable lady and leaves her husband and nine children. She was apparently in good health and her death was unexpected.

Berwick is longing for a skating rink, and is anticipating one after the first of April. If they knew what was the best for the young people in their vicinity and hence for the good of the community, they would be content to be without a rink.

An eminent physician of the health department of New York City stated that of the recent deaths in that city twenty per cent of them are from pneumonia, and attributes the cause to roller skating. In January there were 489 deaths from this disease; in February 575; and for the week ending last Saturday, 142.

A house belonging to David Brumbach of Catawissa, in that part of the town known as Shumantown, caught fire, probably from a defective flue, on Monday morning and in the absence of the men in that section was entirely destroyed, together with all the furniture. Insured for $1000, which was properly adjusted by C. F. Knapp.

Hon. John B. Storm, returned from Washington immediately after the adjournment of Congress. Since his arrival here he has received the congratulations of his friends on his course in that body as well as having been the recipient of numerous visits from those who are desirous of serving their country in official stations.—*Monroe Democrat.*

The Young Men's Christian Association of Scranton have already subscribed fifty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a building for their use. The fund will probably be raised to seventy-five thousand dollars.

During a thunder storm last week the saloon of Harry Burton, in the village of Roseville, nine miles from Zanesville, Ohio, was blown to pieces by a keg of powder which exploded beneath it. It was the only saloon in the place and was recently opened.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society has fixed the dates of its next annual exhibition in Philadelphia commencing September 23d and closing October 7th. The committee of arrangements will invite the co-operation of the manufacturers with a view of establishing an industrial section. If this is accomplished the main exhibition building will be used for the purpose.

N. B. Fowler of Bloomsburg, J. K. Fowler of Lime Ridge and Mrs. Fred Gilmore of Bloomsburg attended the funeral of their brother James M. Fowler of Williamsport March 7th. Mr. Fowler was 70 years of age,—had been formerly a resident of this county, but in 1865 removed to Williamsport where he remained until the day of his death.

Many readers remember the time when envelopes were either unknown or not yet in use. To day the annual output in this country is 2,500,00),000, or about fifty annually for every man, woman and child in the country. If these had to be made by hand, as was almost exclusively the case in the beginning, an army of 275,000 workmen would be necessary, but through the ingenious machinery the industry has developed, the last census informs us only 1,304 men are required to do the work.

A recent letter from Mrs. F. J. Schreiber (Harman) states that they are having delightful weather at her home in Minnesota. That the snow has all disappeared and expect to seed in about ten days. At the Minnesota State Dairyman Association just held, Mr. Schreiber received first premium for creamery butter. they have only been in the dairy business one year. This is quite a compliment to them.

Favorable indications of oil have been discovered in the northwestern part of Sullivan county, and a stock company of prominent oil men has leased several thousand acres of land in that vicinity, with the understanding that a number of test wells shall be put down the coming summer. One well will be sunk on the property of Frank Hannon, about two miles and a half above Forksville. Preparations are already making to erect the necessary machinery.

Prof. J. W. Ferree of the State Normal School, on last Friday evening, in the Normal Hall, before a large audience, gave a thrilling lecture and an unusually fine entertainment of Astronomical Magic Lantern views with Oxy-Hydro-Calcium Lights. His descriptions were graphic, and the scenes upon the canvass were large and brilliant He closed by giving some comic views for the amusement of the Model School.

Wednesday morning March 18th the thermometer reached 4 degrees below zero. Our oldest citizens say they never knew of such cold weather so late in the spring. The observers of the moon say that the new moon of the 16th lies far toward the north, which is an indication that for the next few weeks we may expect a continuation of this weather. We hope this prediction may prove as false as those who said we were to have a mild winter.

A DASTARDLY TRICK.—Last Friday a stick of dualin was found lying on the P. & R. track at Rappahannock, near Girardville. The intention, no doubt, was malicious, and the action that of a miscreant, as it was discovered lying nicely on the rail ready to do its work. Had a train passed over it, it would have been a difficult matter to find the pieces. Coal and Iron police are in search of the miscreant, but so far their efforts have been futile.—*Mt. Carmel News.*

There is quite a contest in Wilkes-Barre over the appointment of the post master for that city. S. B. Coleman one of the proprietors of the *News Dealer* is an applicant and bases his hope of the appointment on his acquaintance with E. G. Butler, owner of the Buffalo *News* who is a close friend of the President. J. K. Bogart ex-chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee is the other applicant and is supported by Chairman Hensel and Hon. Samuel J. Randall. Mr. Bogart could not ask for any better support.

The devotee of the rod and line will be doubly interested in the April Harper's, which will contain a charming full-page illustration by Alfred Parsons of Wordsworth's sonnet written on a blank leaf of a copy of "The Complete Angler," and an interesting paper on "Fly-fishing," by Mr. H P. Wells, an authority on the subject, with a fine illustration of an eight-pound brook trout and a number of diagrams showing how to hold the rod and to cast. A book on the same subject by this writer is in press by Messrs. Harper & Brothers.

There is now in course of construction at the Baldwin Locomotive Works one of the largest locomotives ever built. It is being made for a railroad company in Brazil, and is designed for hauling freight trains over the mountains. Its full weight is to be 70 tons, 63 of which are upon the driving wheels and 7 upon the truck. It is intended to haul a train of 280 tons and is to run at a grade of one and eight-tenths per cent. There are five pairs of driving wheels, and the distance from the center of those in the rear to the center of the truck wheels 26 feet and 5½ inches. It is expected that the locomotive will shortly be completed.

The merchants of Berwick have served notice that hereafter they would pay for butter according to quality. It would be well if all merchants throughout the country would do the same thing. But if merchants should buy butter for poor, medium or good, they should sell it again for the same, and not ask one price for all kinds. Butter is one of the important articles of the table, and every effort should be made to drive out of the market the worthless kind. Good butter makers should find a ready market for their produce, and be paid well for their skill.

William Sleeman, formerly of this town, but lately residing at Wakefield, R. I., was married to a lady named Bessie Gillies about a month ago. On Tuesday of last week while at her room in her mothers house she fell in a faint, and was found by her sister lying unconscious upon the floor. Medical aid was called at once and every effort made to restore her to consciousness, but without avail. She died on Thursday morning. It is supposed in falling she struck a piece of furniture causing concussion of the brain. The accident occurred in the room over the one in which they were married, but twenty-three days previous.

David Wisner offers himself as crier at vendues.

Apr 1 *

Weidenhamer & McKamey of Espy are pushing business men, and keep up with the times. They deal in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Coal, Hay, Feed, Flour, Etc.

Easter cards left over from last year will be sold below cost to close out the stock at the COLUMBIAN office. Dealers can secure bargains.

Rev. H. W. Buck, the newly appointed pastor for Bloomsburg Mission, will preach in the Evangelical church on next Sabbath, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock.

Dr. House will remove his dental rooms to rooms over C. A. Kleim's Drug Store on April 1st. March 20-6 w*

Last week a large number of Hungarians, men, women and children, shook the coal dust of Luzerne county from their feet and took their departure for New York whence they will take passage for their native home. The most of these people are becoming discouraged at the lack of employment, and with the incentive offered them to return in the medium of unprecedentedly low passage rates, they grasp the advantage and cross the briny deep, although in the majority of cases they depart reluctantly as they readily become contented and desire to remain on American soil. The great majority of them soon become acclimated and will in time make themselves familiar with the whole country by reason of the way in which they wander about.

The curbstone market at Williamsport on Saturday of last week was not a large one for Saturday, but there seemed to be plenty of purchasers. Butter sold at 25 to 28 cents per pound, eggs 25 cents per doz., potatoes 35 to 40 cents per bushel, sweet potatoes 60 cents per peck, cabbage 5 cents per head, celery 5 to 8 cents per bunch, apples 75 cents to $1 per bushel, turnips 30 cents per bushel, onions 70 to 75 cents per bushel, turkeys (dressed) 16 to 18 cents per pound, chickens (dressed) 15 cents per pound, geese (dressed) 14 cents per pound, ducks (dressed) 16 cents per pound, fresh codfish 10 to 12 cents per pound, catfish 15 cents per pound, smelts 15 cents per pound, pike, lake trout, cisco es and whitefish 12 cents per pound, hay $15 per ton, southern shad 50 to 75 cents each.

WHEN TO CLEAN THE TEETH.—Of all the people who clean their teeth regularly, it is certain that a very large proportion only do so once a day, and that generally at the time of their morning ablutions. A much smaller number also do so at retiring, but the number of those who make a practice of regularly brushing their teeth after eating, the most important time of all, is indeed very small. It is while eating that all little cavities or insterstices between the teeth become the repositories of fragments of food, or traces of some acid in the food are left on the teeth, to cause incipient decay, and hasten it where it has already commenced. It is of course desirable to brush the teeth on rising in the morning and before retiring at night, but it is of infinite more importance that they should be thoroughly cleansed after eating.

The State Normal School of the 6th district, at Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa., will begin the Spring Term Monday, April 6, 1885. The attendance is larger than in any other term. The senior class is the largest the school has known. Those preparing to teach find the instruction in the theory of teaching invaluable; and full professional standing in the ranks of teachers is conferred by the Diploma. By attending during the spring term students will not only spend thirteen weeks most profitably, but will also learn the advantages offered in the full course. The demand for graduates exceeds the supply Many students improve the very excellent opportunity to prepare for college. No other schools offer equal advantages for the money. A card from the Principal will secure half fare on the D. L. & W., and Reading R. R. D. J. WALLER, Jr.
Mar 13 3w

An exchange says that under the laws of Pennsylvania bakers cannot by law collect a bill for the sale of bread; that all bread shall be sold by the pound; that bread scales shall be kept on the counter or in some conspicuous place in all bakeries; that unless the bread be weighed the sale is illegal and the seller liable to a fine of ten dollars and costs for each offense, and that half of this sum shall go to the informer.

This law was passed in 1797, and has never been repealed. We believe it to be a dead letter, however, and its enforcement would be a greater inconvenience to the buyer than to the baker, as it would stop the running of bread wagons, and compel all purchasers to go to the bakery to buy bread. There are many laws on the statute books that ought never to have been passed, and which might as well be repealed, as they are not, and ought not to be, enforced.

John L. Richardson lately connected with the Bloomsburg *Journal* died suddenly at Mt. Carmel on Monday morning about 10 o'clock. Mr. Richardson had gone to Mt. Carmel in the interest of the *Journal* on Saturday, and on Sunday visited the churches and Sunday schools. At the Evangelical Sunday School he made addresses more especially in the interest of the children. On Monday morning he started out to make calls in company with Isaac Keiser. He had visited but a few places when he complained of a heaviness about the region of the heart, and returned to the home of Mr. Keiser. As soon as he entered the house he fell over, and expired in a few minutes. He was about 70 years of age and leaves a wife and eight children. Funeral services were held at his late residence on Rock Street Thursday afternoon, and the remains taken to Danville for interment.

We take the following article from the *Northumberland County Democrat.* Dr. Krebs was formerly of this county, but removed to Mt. Carmel a few years ago. He was elected coroner of the county at the late election. The conversation between himself and patient was no doubt gratifying also to Dr Krebs, who has long been looking for the same happy event to which his patient referred. Here is the article:

"Hon. Jerry Snyder, ex-member of the Legislature, of Mt Carmel, has for many years been troubled with a tumor on the head. It was small and as it did not grow fast Mr. Snyder did not have it cut out. The last year, however, it doubled in size and on Wednesday last Mr. Snyder determined to have the operation performed. He called in Dr. Krebs, of that place, but before proceeding he arose and addressed the doctor as follows: "Doctor, I have called you in to perform a dangerous operation, but I place myself unhesitatingly in your hands, as to day is the happiest of my life. To-day my life's fondest wish is gratified. It is a consummation greatly desired. A Democratic President reigns at Washington. The old party I have loved so long and well is again in power. Let the result of the operation be what it may I am happy. If I die by your hands, I die a peaceful death, for Cleveland is President. Doctor, proceed." The operation was successfully performed and Mr. Snyder is doing well.

Dr. Jacob Pursel, a son of William Pursel of this place, died at the residence of his uncle Dr. Willitts at Williamsport about ten o'clock Sunday night. Dr. Pursel was a graduate of the Hahneman Medical College, and for the past few years has been practicing his profession at Renovo, Pa. About two weeks ago he became seriously ill and started for home, but was unable to get farther than Williamsport. He suffered with distressing pains in the head from which he obtained no relief until death ended the scene. About twenty-five of his most intimate friends of Renovo came to Williamsport to take a last look at their friend. The remains were brought to his father's residence in Bloomsburg on Tuesday and buried in Rosemont cemetery on Wednesday afternoon. He was about twenty-nine years of age. Meningitis was the cause of his death.

A correspondent from Sullivan county writing to the Hughesville *Mail* thus speaks of Judge Sittser who was last fall elected to the bench for the judicial district of Wyoming and Sullivan counties:

"Judge Sittser made hosts of friends especially among those who were told to believe that he was the very converse of what they found him to be. Not even Judge Elwell, among the most learned and accomplished jurists of the State, on his first taking the bench here, moved with more ease and certainty than did Judge Sittser. With the exception of Judge Elwell, he gives promise of making one of the best Judges who has occupied the bench in this county for years, yes, from the beginning, and that includes Warren J. Woodward, James Pollock, David Wilmot, William Elwell and men of their distinguished ability."

The Hazleton *Sentinel* in referring to the Hazleton Edison Electric Illuminating Company of that city thus remarks: "Many of the principal business houses and manufactories have been wired and are now using the electric light exclusively, while many new customers have been added weekly. The superiority of the incandescent electric light, over all other means of illumination, is apparent to the most casual observer. It burns with a soft yellow flame, particularly easy to the eyes, filling equally all parts of the room. Burning as it does in a vacuum, the light is regular and steady, never flickers, and is not effected by wind or draughts; it obviates entirely the use of matches; can be regulated completely and easily by means of switches placed at the pleasure of the customer, thus making it the most profitable and convenient light known for private residences. There is absolutely no danger of fire from use of the light, for the instant the pear shaped glass globe in which the light burns is broken the air rushing in destroys the vacuum that is essential to the existence of the light, thus of course immediately extinguishing the light itself. This fact alone would render it the light par excellence to use in factories, hotels, opera houses, and all other large buildings particularly exposed to danger from fire."

Ammonia is cheaper than soap and cleans anything that it touches. A few drops in a kettle that is hard to clean makes grease and stickiness fade away and robs the work of all its terrors. Let it stand ten minutes before attempting to scrape off and every corner will be clean. It cleans the sink and penetrates into the drain pipe. Spots and finger marks on paint disappear under its magical influence, and it is equally effective on the floor and oilcloth, though it must be used with care on the latter or it will injure the polish. There is nothing to equal it in cleaning silverware, and it gives a higher polish and keeps longer than anything else. If the silver be only slightly tarnished, put two tablespoonfuls of ammonia into a quart of hot water, brush the tarnished articles with it and dry with a chamois. It badly discolored they may need a little whiting previous to washing. An old nail brush goes into the cracks to polish and brighten. For fine muslin and delicate lace it is invaluable, as it cleans without rubbing the finest fabric. Put a few drops into your sponge bath in hot weather, and you will be astonished at the result, as it imparts coolness to the skin. Use it to clean hair brushes and to wash any hair or feathers to be used for beds or pillows. When employed in cleaning anything that is not especially soiled use the waste water afterward for the house plants that are taken down from their natural position and immersed in the tub of water. Ammonia is a fertilizer and helps to keep healthy the plant it nourishes in every way, in fact, ammonia is the housekeeper's friend.—*Ex.*

Rohrsburg.

The public exercises of the Graded School occur on the evening of March 26, 1885, in the town hall. The programme will consist of Salutation by Miss Minnie Haymen, select reading by classes, solos, quartettes, minstrels, dialogues, violin and piano solos, orations, declamations, recitations, Valedictory by Miss Anna Black. Ten and fifteen cents will be charged at the door, to defray expenses and build a new walk to the school building.

Answers to Puzzles.

The following is the answer given to the puzzle in Benton correspondence in our issue of March 6th Read, dear, dare, dread. The answer to Jerseytown correspondent is, No. 1, Constantinople; No. 2, Australia.

We have received the following puzzle: I am composed of 19 letters.

My 1, 6, 8, 15, 19, 9, 11 is a leading free-trader.

My 6, 10, 17, 3, 18, 12, 9, 6 is a town in Kentucky.

My 13, 16, 2, 9, 3 is a town in Pennsylvania

My 14, 15, 4, 11, 17, 5 is a town in Ohio.

My 8, 7, 1 is a beverage.

My whole is good advice to everybody.

Consult table of population of cities and towns in the U. S., according to census of 1880 in Appleton's Standard Higher Geography.

Catawissa.

A sad accident on Monday evening. As James Adams, a carpenter, was working on a ladder, it slipped, and he fell to the ground cutting open his head, from the effects of which he died in about an hour. We understand he was to be married to a young lady of this place the next evening. Interment on Thursday in Union cemetery.

Joseph Kistler died on Tuesday morning after a lingering illness. He was an aged man, and had a few years ago bought a residence in town thinking to quit farming, which he had followed in Franklin township. He leaves a wife and two grown-up daughters to mourn his loss. They have the sympathy of the community.

The paper mill will begin operations the last of this week or beginning of next—as soon as it can be put in proper shape.

Sickness seems to be prevalent in this place, as there are quite a number of people on the sick list.

There has been a very successful revival in this place, about fifty having been converted. We trust that it may last longer than is quite often the custom.

Mr. Wm. Eyer has had a valuable dog stolen. It seems there is a party engaged in that business. Take care, you are known.

Another Death at a Lime Kiln.

On Tuesday morning the body of Ross Handwork was found near Boone's kiln at the lower lime ridge, with all the clothing burned off from him, but his boots. The theory of his death is as follows: He and some others were at Espy on Monday night attending a hearing before a Justice, and indulged freely in liquor before starting for home. They did not get their drinks at the hotel. Handwork boarded at George Sweigart's, and he reached there about 11 o'clock and knocked for admission, but being kept standing a few moments he grew impatient and started for the kiln. The next morning his overcoat was found near the top of the kiln by William McAfee of Lightstreet who worked there, and a further search disclosed Handwork's body where a pool of water usually stands. It is supposed that he went to the top of the kiln and sat down on a log and went to sleep, but was awakened by his clothes catching fire. He jumped up and pulled off his overcoat to extinguish the flames, and in so doing fell over the log, down to the drive, a distance of about 15 or 18 feet, breaking one of his legs. His clothing was still burning, and he drew himself along by his hands to the pool hoping to find water, but it was frozen solid. His course could be tracked by pieces of burned clothing and by the prints of his hands in the snow. He must have died a horrible death. There is a strong temperance sermon in this incident.

Buckhorn.

Rev. E. A. Sharretts is now holding protracted meeting in the Lutheran church at this place.

Our up-town merchant, Joe E. White, received a lot of new goods on Saturday.

Messrs. Shultz and Chestnut of Danville, were the guests of the Misses Nora and Ida Foulk last Sunday.

Miss Hutchison of Rock Glen, is visiting Miss Sadie Moore.

Last Saturday evening the Post Office was crowded with the *Pioneer*, a temperance paper published at New York City.

Mrs. Percival Foulk met with an accident on Monday last, by falling on the ice and spraining her wrist badly.

Mr. Elias Reichard, formerly of this place, but now residing in Orange township, has been seriously ill with inflammation for the past week.

Last Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Blecher attended the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. Ort, at Danville.

Many glasses were smoked and used for seeing the eclipse on Monday.

Mr. Henry Wolf and Miss Kate Howell of Mount Pleasant spent Sunday at P. A. Stroup's, and on their return home had an upset in the mud.

The Leidy and Chestnut Grove schools will close on the 20th inst. The Doll, Upper and Lower grades at Buckhorn on the 24th.

Charles Hartman smiles. It's a boy—perhaps 'twill be another namesake for Cleveland. PETER SIMPLE.

Deeds Recorded.

The following deeds have been recorded since those last published:

Simon Lowery and wife to Jacob Lynn, Centre.

C. G. Murphy and wife to M. G. Hughes Conyngham.

The C. R. I. and C. company to Frederick Fetzer, Conyngham.

Franklin L. Shuman and wife to Elizabeth Hower, Catawissa.

C. M. Christman to Thomas B. Miller, Bloomsburg.

T. J. Vanderslice and wife to Amos Buckalew, Bloomsburg.

Isaiah H. Hagenbuch, et. al. to William V. Stahl, Centre.

C. L. Moore to W. L. Hirlinger, Sugarloaf.

Charles Billig and wife to Catharine Leiby, Roaringcreek.

Henry K. Remley guardian to Peter Alderman, Briarcreek.

Jonathan R. Gordner and wife et. al. to Peter Aldeman, Briarcreek.

William Ikeler to Daniel McHenry, Fishingcreek.

Francis D. Sutliff, administratrix to John J. McHenry, Sugarloaf.

Silas McHenry and wife to Daniel McHenry, Fishingcreek.

Joseph W. Eves, guardian to Francis Eves, Greenwood.

The C. R. I. & C. Company to Simon Fetterman, Conyngham.

David Roberts and wife to Matilda Roberts, Montour.

Borrowed Credit.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Sirs:—During the inclemency of the winter, and temporary suspension of out-door work in consequence thereof, there is ample time for observation and reflection, and to witness the doings of the world among the affairs of men. In all business transactions there enter two essential factors, i. e., cash and credit. Many a man has built up a fortune from the latter alone. And all who have thus succeded, have become our foremost and most prominent men, both as to character and integrity. It is true that good opportunities are great helps in the path of success. But many fail to avail themselves of good opportunities, consequently become financial wrecks. And it oftentimes happens that in their failures they involve many others so as to render them financial cripples for life. Many well-to-do men have been induced to endorse, or to become boudsmen on bail bonds and notes, in default of which have lost their all through negligence, or dishonesty of the parties favored. There is a motto some adopt: "Get money or property honestly, if possible, dishonestly if necessary" In other words, "get it, get it if you can; if you can't, get it anyhow." It seems absolutely necessary that men should have credit, without which many could never succeed at all, and any man may succeed without serious defaults if he will preserve his integrity and manhood, except, however, in case of accident, loss or reverses, circumstances over which he has no control. From past experience in business transactions in which so many defaulted, or failed, seriously injuring many others who were bound with them in their obligations, it is a little doubtful whether so many joint notes and other joint obligations will be effected in the near future among individuals as there were in the long past. Many look upon the defaulting scheme either as of criminal negligence, or of willful robbery—in other words, lawful robbery. A man should never attempt to engage in an enterprise without first ascertaining his abilities to meet all the demands upon reasonable stipulations. And in case disinterested parties become bound with him in his financial obligations it is his bounden duty, in honor, to secure his bondsman from loss, cost or trouble. The man who borrows another's credit and fails to return or preserve it, deserves to be treated as an outlaw. As a rule there are but few men who have a surplus of funds to sacrifice in such a manner, as to allow the persons for whom they are financially bound to squander and lavish as fancy may dictate, and then "bust" and let the creditors whistle. W.

Lightstreet.

On Saturday last a number of Miss Mary E. Philips' school mates gathered at her fathers on Turkey-hill and gave her quite a surprise in honor of her birth day, she was the recipient of numerous presents among which was a handsome organ from her parents.

Spelling School at Hidlay's on Wednesday last was enjoyed by a few of our young men from town.

H. E. Heacock we notice has been at home from his mountain work for the past week or so suffering with a severe cold.

Crawford from all reports if they are true keeps best tea in town for the money. No. 1 article.

Rev. Canfield has closed his meeting in town.

Conrad Hippensteel lost a valuable horse one day last week.

Samuel Rugh lost a young cow last week found dead in the stable about an hour after eating her feed.

Mr. Kuhn owner of what was once known as the Melick farm near the cross-roads still continues to improve the same, improvement now being a large straw shed.

Mrs. James Musselman died at her home on Monday last at seven o'clock, A. M. Another of earths great sufferers relieved by the hand of death.

Another man happy, James Rugh, Sr., this time its a girl.

Emanuel Krmu from Beach Grove intends moving on the farm of his father's this spring.

On Saturday last as a huckster was driving through the lumber yard of Silas Young's his wagon top came in contact with some lumber and completely demolished it.

When Advertising is Wanted.

There's nothing on earth so mysteriously funny as a newspaper advertisement. The prime, first, last and all the time object of an advertisement is to draw custom. It is not, was not, and never will be designed for any other human purpose. So the merchant waits till the busy season comes, and his store is so full of customers that he can't get his hat off, and then he rushes to the newspapers and puts in his advertisement. When the dull season gets along, and there is no trade, and he wants to sell goods so bad that he can't pay his rent, he takes out his advertisement. That is, some of them do, but occasionally a level-headed merchant puts in a bigger one and scoops all the business, while his neighbors are making mortgages to pay the gas bill. There are times when you couldn't stop people from buying everything in the store if you planted a cannon behind the door, and that's the time the advertisement is sent out on its holy mission. It makes light work for the advertisement, for a chalk mark on the sidewalk could do all that was needed and have a half holiday six days in the week, but who wants to favor an advertisement? They are built to do hard work, and should be sent out in the dull days when a customer has to be knocked down with hard facts and kicked insensible with bankrupt reductions and dragged in with irresistible slaughter of prices before he will spend a cent. That's the aim and end of an advertisement and if you ever open a store don't try to get them to come when they are already sticking out of the windows, but give them your advertisement right between the two eyes in the dull season, and you will wax rich and own a fast horse, and perhaps be able to smoke a good cigar once or twice a year. Write this down where you'll fall over it every day. The time to draw business is when you want business, and not when you have more business than you can attend to already.

Benton.

The town of Benton has a beautiful and healthy location, and is situate on the west bank of Fishingcreek, and has a population of about two hundred inhabitants. It contains two churches, a resident minister, a school, and a number of busy mechanics and professional men. There are four or five blacksmiths, two wagon maker shops, two harness makers, two furniture, cabinet and undertaking establish ments, four physicians, two millinery shops, two dress maker shops, tailor shop, one dentists, four regular stores, hardware and drug store, two confectionery shops, post office, two hotels gunsmith and watchmakar, including a corps of politicians. All of the above will compare favorably with any other town if equal, or even greater population. There are four flouring mills in close proximity. The people's necessities, spiritual and temporal, religious and secular are well provided for and the only police force is a single constable. And the only lockup, is when in the embrace of tanglefoot. It also has a rink.

A four year old little girl of William Doty's died from inflammation on the lungs last Saturday a week, and was buried on the following Monday in the Hamlin Cemetery. The mother's "jewels" are often snatched from her at a time not expected by the icy hand of death.

Wesley Kile of Sugarloaf has been quite low from bilious fever. He was some better when last heard from.

James Shultz of the same place was suddenly attacked with the same disease on Monday night a week. Dr. Tommy McHenry is the physician.

Moses McHenry will take charge of the Hulme's mills on April 1st.

If you are in need of harness examine J. A. Chapin's Benton. He has a fine assortment.

A great many people complain of bad colds, empty purses, and a money draught.

A man can dispose of everything much easier than he can dispose of debts.

Winter lingers in the lap of spring and is loth to let go his hold on the ice bound streams.

Two of George M. Gibbons' little children have very bad colds accompanied by almost incessant coughs.

The approach of Spring was heralded on Wednesday night of last week by several flashes of lightning.

From reports there was a large crowd of people attended the public sale at George Hurlimens' Jr., in Jackson on Wednesday of last week. All articles disposed of brought a good price.

"Mistakes are not haystacks, else every poor man would keep good cows," is an old saying; but how often they cause poor excuses, unsatisfactory explanations, and still more frequently awkward exposures of ignorance and intolerance.

If a man has but little he is satisfied with that little. If he has much he craves more. His needs are easily supplied, his wants never.

The latest sensation is the elopement of father fox with mother goose.

Many children are complaining with heavy colds.

Some give as an excuse that times are too hard to get married. Now is the time to invest in matrimonial stock and receive the benefits of better and happier times.

Miss Bertha Keefer is down with a bad cold.

Look out for Silas Young's advertisement next week.

Centralia.

James I. Lake, outside foreman at Logan colliery, has resigned. His successor, H. J. Watter of Hazleton, will take charge on the first of April.

The Eureka rink was crowded on Saturday evening with skaters and spectators. The ludicrous figures cut by some of the new beginners and the love of hugging the floor, evoked roars of laughter from the audience.

Christopher Cottington, Sr., one of our oldest citizens, died on Monday of last week, after a short illness. Deceased was a resident of town for the past thirty years.

Mrs. William Silver lost a purse containing in the neighborhood of seven hundred dollars, on Wednesday, between her residence and Locust Avenue. The purse was certainly picked up by some one shortly after it was lost, as every foot of the ground had been searched an hour afterward. A large reward is offered for its return.

John Burke left for Chicago on Monday where a position awaits him.

Thomas Cramer returned to Lykenstown his former place of residence, on Saturday.

Rev. G. M. Larned attended the Methodist Conference held in Huntingdon last week.

T. J. Reese has been re-appointed Town Clerk by the new Council. Though young in years, "Tom" is old in experience, and is in every way suitable for the position.

The large frame building opposite the "Red Tavern," at Montana, has been purchased by George W. Billman, and will be converted into tenement houses.

Rupp, Swatt & Co. are shafting for coal on the Rea tract above Montana.

The membership of Camp No. 106, P. O. S of A., of town, is increasing rapidly.

L. A. Riley, part owner of Logan and Centralia collieries, sailed for Europe on Saturday, accompanied by his wife and family. They will remain abroad six months.

Samuel Kress of Park Place, spent Sunday with his parents.

The young lad Shaeffer, who threw a stone into the Methodist church last week, was very fortunate in escaping imprisonment. The Trustees were satisfied with an apology.

The membership of the Miners' and Laborers' Association is rapidly increasing. At the last meeting over two hundred were present. Hon. John Parker of Mahanoy City, addressed the meeting on Wednesday evening.

Tuesday (St. Patrick's Day) passed off very quietly. None of the Catholic organizations celebrated the day, and there was nothing to remind you of it being the birthday of Ireland's patron saint.

The collieries suspended on Tuesday, and will probably remain idle the balance of March.

T. F. Mumford and wife Sundayed in Mauch Chunk.

A ferocious looking bull belonging to Thomas Johnson, escaped from his yard on Sunday afternoon, and made the pedestrians on Locust Avenue run as they never run before. About thirty men and boys followed him until they succeeded in getting a rope around his neck, and the combined strength of the crowd was required to get him off the street.

William Silver spent part of the week in Hazleton.

Miss Raylston of Tamaqua, and Mr. Short of St. Clair, were in town during the week.

FOR SALE.—A large lot of good hemlock joint and lap shaved shingles. Also, a lot of part pine shaved and sawed, at the lowest cash prices.

ANDREW LAUBACH & SON.
Feb. 20-2m. Guava, Pa.

MARRIAGES.

FURGUSON—BROWN.—In Bloomsburg, March 5th, by Rev. N. Spear, James G. Furguson to Emma E. Brown, all of Bloomsburg.

KNORR—HUTCHINSON.—On the 14th inst., at the Reformed parsonage in Orangeville, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. John G. Knorr of Orangeville to Miss Maggie M. Hutchison of Forks, Columbia Co. Pa.

LEMON—FRITZ.—At the residence of the brides parents on March 14th, 1885, by John F. Derr, Esq., Mr. Charles P. Lemon to Miss Jane Fritz all of Jackson township Col. Co. Pa.

LOCAL NOTICES.

C. C. Galignan is closing out his entire stock of stoves at cost. Call and examine stock before buying elsewhere.

J. F. Caldwell's, next to post office for fruits, nuts, cigars, &c.

Umbrellas at cost to close out stock, at F. D. Dentler's.

For the next 60 days I will make fine cabinet photos at $3.00 per dozen. Lightning process. Quick as wink. A full line of frames on hand. McKELLIP.
Jan 16 3 mos

Bread 9 hours fresher at J. F. Caldwell's next to post office than at any other bakers in town no trouble to suit customers, 17c. on the dollar cheaper than the cheapest.

Gentlemen's winter underclothing at cost at Dentler's.

Ranges, cook stoves, cooking utensils, agate-iron and tinware, plows, and all kind of repairs for stoves and plows. Lowest prices at Sharpless' foundry.
Feb 27-4 t

Men's heavy boots at reduced prices Dentler's.

C. C. Galignan is closing out his entire stock of stoves at cost Call and examine stock before buying elsewhere.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When the blood is loaded with impurities, and moves sluggishly in the veins, an alterative is needed, as this condition of the vital fluid cannot last long without serious results. There is nothing better than Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood, and impart energy to the system.

BREAKING UP.

For the last three months a great many people have been housed up, because they have not felt able to withstand the stormy wintry weather that has prevailed. But unfortunately the confinement and the close air of modern houses during the winter season, is very enervating, and the system needs help to enable all the organs to do their proper work. If these organs have been inactive the consequences are showing themselves in the bilious condition of the system, or in constipation of the bowels, or in disorders of the kidneys, with all the aches and pains that accompany these complaints. If you are in this condition from any cause you should make a faithful trial of that well known remedy Kidney Wort. It acts at the same time on the kidneys liver and bowels, and is therefore especially fitted to correct this torpid condition of the system.

General Chance of Rhode Island, says "I always keep Hunt's Remedy in my house, it prevents headache and Kidney troubles.

COMMENCE THE YEAR RIGHT.

Don't make too many resolutions, but hold on like grim death to those you do make. If your physical system is out of order you should attend to that at once; for its no use

Cherry and Pear Tree Slugs.

We are asked for means to "cure or kill" this pest of the pear and cherry tree. This creature appears upon the tree in June and July. It is a dark green, slimy thing, that is so unlike a caterpillar in general, that is called a slug. It is nearly half an inch long when grown, being the largest before and tapering behind. They look some like a tadpole. The head is concealed under the forepart of the body, and when at rest the tail is somewhat turned up. Their color is a dark blackish or bottle green. Wherever they move they leave a slimy trail. They feed upon the pulpy part of the leaf, and leave it but a single skeleton. A large number will often be found upon a single leaf. Consequently they do much damage to the foliage, and cause leaves to push out from the buds prepared for the next season.

When their number is very large they give off a very unpleasant odor which can be noticed a considerable distance from the trees. In about twenty-six days they complete their growth, and after their final molt, they appear no longer in their slug character, but as clean caterpillars. They then leave the trees and go into the ground, from which they come in about sixteen days as a fly. These flies lay their eggs in the skin of the leaf.

It has been found that if the air-slaked lime is sprinkled from a perforated tin vessel, or from a bag of some open fabric that can be attached to a pole, it will prove very effective. Some affirm, however, that dry road dust will do just as well, as the effect of either lime or dust is only mechanical. But this is hardly true. The dust might make the slug very uncomfortable for awhile, but when it shed its skin it would get rid of the dust. But the lime would kill the slug. White hellebore would be good. Be careful to get the white hellebore. Black hellebore will not answer. It will be necessary to handle the powder carefully, for it excites violent sneezing when it gets into the nostrils.

The powder may be sifted dry on the trees, but would be a great deal of trouble to apply it that way, and besides it would likely cause the sneezing to which we have referred. Place the powder in water at the rate of about a heaping tablespoonful to a quart of water. Have the water boiling, and stir thoroughly while putting in the powder. Turn this mixture into a pail or more of cold water, and apply with a garden hose. Wet the tree thoroughly. In a few days repeat, if there are any slugs left. It is certain that the slugs cannot eat this poison and live. If they get it they will die. The rain will wash off the poison so that there will be no danger in eating the fruit.—*Western Rural.*

Making a Hot-Bed.

In the first place select a warm southern exposure, high and dry as possible, so that no top water can run through the bed after it is made. Make as long as you like—say six feet long, three feet wide, two feet high on the south side, three feet high on the back part. Set posts at each corner, front ones two feet, back ones three feet. Board up the sides and then the ends. Let the top of the ends slope down to the lower side. This gives it the slant to the south. (Be careful to make it mouse and rat proof as near as you can.) Next put on the stove a wash-boiler of water to heat boiling hot. Have a good full load of fresh stable manure (be sure and have it fresh, as it is not often warm enough otherwise) and fill up the hot-bed until about eight inches from the top. Then take a hoe and pound it down firm, and then more manure if it packs down much, so as to keep it about eight inches from the top. Have your hot water ready. Pour on the manure now. Cover up the manure with four inches of rich dirt, composed of part sand and rotten wood dirt. Have this even depth; put it down firm. Have two and one fourth yards of unbleached quilt lining; muslin is thick enough. Tack it to the north edge; then have a light piece of smooth board, six feet long, one inch thick and two inches wide. Tack the other edge to this, bring this canvas down over the hot-bed, smooth, leaving the ends free. Take a common paint brush, proceed as if painting. Have one quart of boiled linseed oil; go over the canvas with the oil once, and keep it drawn down over the hot-bed over night. Next day roll back the canvas, and see if the dirt is warm, not hot, and if hot, wait until you feel it is warm only. Make a furrow lengthwise at the back for tomatoes, cross wise for cabbage, mango peppers or any other low-growing plant you may wish, being careful not to sow the seed too thick, three inches apart for the rows, and the plants will come up in a short time. When up keep moist, but not very wet, and on fine days roll back the canvas and give the plants the sunshine, pull out all the little weeds as you go along and some of the plants; if too thick they will rot. Take more manure and bank up the north side and end. Keep the canvas down o' nights, and when raining, and if it should be frosty still, cover at night with a thickness or two of old blankets or boards.—*Toledo Blade.*

Founder in the Feet.

The disease known as fever in the feet, or founder, or laminitis, consists of inflammation of the leaves or laminæ which connect the horn of the hoof with the vascular tissues of the foot. It is caused by overfeeding, when the animal is hot, or anything which will drive the blood into the extremities and produce congestion. A large quantity of blood circulates through the feet, and as the horn holds the foot in a tight, hard box, which cannot be expanded to conform to the pressure of the blood, the pain is intense, and produces a general condition of fever over the whole system. The disease soon affects the whole interior of the feet, and so results in navicular disease, thrush, and contraction of the hoof for want of nutriment needed for the growth of the horn. When this happens the trace of the horse is past recovery. The treatment of the disease should be undertaken at the first appearance of it, and as follows: The feet should be put in hot water, as hot as the hand can bear; a dose of one quart of raw linseed oil should be given. The fore feet should be kept moist for a few days, until the effects of the fever have disappeared, and healthy growth of horn takes place. Afterward the frog should be left to grow without cutting away, so that it may press upon the ground and keep the foot in healthy action. A horse that has been foundered, and whose hoofs have contracted and have separated from the interior of the foot, can never be cured, but may be relieved by feeding feed, boiled oats, bran and linseed, and cut hay, and avoiding corn or musty hay or anything that would tend to produce inflammation.—*New York Times.*

Plums in the Poultry Yard.

Every farmer who has tried it is sure that plums in the poultry yard are preserved from curculio. The sharp-eyed fowls perceive every emerging beetle and snap it up without a single failure. It is the natural habit of these insects to mature in the soil under the trees where the egg infested plums have fallen. When the newly hatched larvæ emerge from the fallen fruit, they enter the ground and there pass through the pupa stage. When the young matured beetles leave the ground they do not fly, but proceed directly to the trees and crawl up the stems on to the branches in search for the fruit. If any obstacle is found, the beetles will fly, but not otherwise. As soon as a hen observes a grub in the soil, it proceeds to search for more, and other hens soon engage in earnest competition for their grub, so that the soil is thoroughly scratched over, and not one curculio escapes. This is the way in which the fowls deals with these insects in the spring. In the summer and early fall, the small plums which drop are swallowed whole, the larger ones are picked to pieces and eaten, and if one larvæ escapes these risks, it is apt to be taken in the act of leaving the fruit or wriggling through the soil. So that there is a certainty that the pests are really discouraged and destroyed by the fowls, and that the combination of poultry yard and plum orchard is a mutually serviceable one. The writer has tried it for several years, and while it does not wholly free the trees from the curculios, yet it reduces their numbers so much, that there are not enough of them to do as much pruning of the fruit as is desirable. For when a 7 year old green gage produces six pecks of plums, it is certain that a few more could have been spared for the curculio.—*New York Times.*

How to Make Cheese Digestible.

Cheese is among our most nutritious foods. It contains many elements for sustaining life, and people who can eat it find it nourishing and healthful; but everybody cannot eat cheese. Men who live in the open air and work hard can digest it; but the great bulk of the people who live and work indoors can only partake of it as a relish at the end of a dinner, or as an accompaniment to their desert of pie. Yet twenty pounds of cheese contains as much nutritions material as a sheep of sixty pounds weight, and it has the same value as practical nutriment if only it could be easily digested. A distinguished English chemist suggests a remedy for the indigestibility of cheese. It is to add the bi-carbonate of potass to cheese. He prepares the dish as follows: Cut the cheese into shreds, grate or chop it up like fine suet. To every pound of cheese add a quarter of an ounce of bicarbonate of potass. Put the resulting mixture into a pan with three times its bulk of water or four times its bulk of cold milk and mix well. Put the sauce-pan on the fire and let the mixture simmer, stirring all the time until the cheese is melted, which does not take long. Turn out into a dish, and the result is a nutritious mixture, which thickens like custard in cooling. This cheese cu tard may be eaten with impunity by persons whom a small piece of ordinary cheese would sicken. Cheese treated in this way is recommended for sea voyages to be used instead of salt junk. It prevents scurvy, and is a great saving in bulk compared with other food. It is the absence of the potass from the ordinary cheese as well as salt junk which makes them unwholesome.

The Brahman's Terrible Mistake.

Some shocking tragedies have occurred in the Sibsagor district of India. A traveling honarie jeweler arrived late one evening at the house of a Brahman with whom he had a slight acquaintance, and displayed his wares. The Brahman, after making some purchase, offered to put him up for the night. The offer was gladly accepted, and it was arranged that the jeweler should sleep on the floor in a room occupied by the Brahman's son, the Brahman and his wife occupying the other room. While preparing to turn in the honarie heard the sharpening of a doa, and fragments of a conversation being carried on between the Brahman and his wife.

Suspecting foul play, he induced the son to change places with him; and, as soon as the former was asleep, placed a dummy composed of clothes on the bed, crept quietly out, and ascended a tree at the back of the house. In about half an hour he heard the doa doing its work, then exclamations of disappointment at finding no plunder, shortly afterward followed by a cry of anguish at the discovery of the mistake the murderer had made. From his place of concealment the jeweler then saw the Brahman come under the tree with a hoe. Here he dug a grave, in which he buried the body of his son. At early dawn the jeweler descened from his hiding place and gave information at the nearest thanna. The police found the body under the tree and arrested the Brahman.—*St. Jame's Gazette.*

How to Milk a Kicker.

About two years ago I purchased what was represented to be a first-class cow; but on getting her home and making an effort to milk her I ascertained to my sorrow—that is, when I lay on my back—that she was a first-class kicker. In order to save myself from loss I had to devise some way of overcoming this unpleasant habit, and I succeeded so well that I wish for others' benefit to publish my experience.

The cow is first tied fast by the head, in the stable. Now take a strap that when buckled together will form a circle of about eight inches, step by the side of the cow, bend up her right fore foot till it touches the body and slip on the strap over the knee to hold it in this position. The cow is now so fixed that she is helpless, and it is impossible for her to kick. But to relieve her, so that she may stand at ease while being milked, I now take a small rope of sufficient length, and with a slip knot bring it around both hind legs above the gambrels, draw the rope tight and make it fast to something in the rear; then let down the fore foot by taking off the strap.

The cow may struggle a little at first, but will soon give up, and you can now milk in safety. After a little practice the strap and rope can be adjusted in a minute or less.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

In the Chamber of Deputies at Paris on the tenth, M. Meline, Minister of Agriculture, spoke in favor of the bill lately introduced raising the tax on cereals and cattle. He said other European powers had adopted protection, and France was, therefore, obliged to do likewise.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever"

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I
Could not move!
I shrunk!
From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hops Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life." R. FITZPATRICK.
Dublin, June 6, '81.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1 1880. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache."
Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.
"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;"
The second made me as well and st as when a child,
"And I have been so to this day."
My husband was an invalid for tw years with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,
"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—
"Incurable!"
Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the
"Lives of eight persons"
In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,
And many more are using them with great benefit.
"They almost
Do miracles?" *Mrs. E. D. Slack.*

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nos rums advertised, a d then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY:

Mary A. Hill, by her next friend, William Yohey vs. Abraham Hill. Sur libel in divorce.

To Abraham Hill, respondent above named: Whereas upon the libel of the said Mary A Hill a subpoena was issued out of the said Court commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said Court to show cause why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you; and whereas upon return of said subpoena the proof was made that you could not be found in the bailwick of the Sheriff of said county, whereupon an *alias* subpœna was awarded by said Court commanding you to appear at the then next term of said Court to answer as aforesaid to which the same return was made by the sheriff. You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of the next term of said Court to be held at Bloomsburg for said county on the first Monday of May next, A. D. 1885, to answer said complaint.

JOHN MOUREY,
mar 13w4 Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LYDIA PETERMAN, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Lydia Peterman, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of wills, etc., to George W. Peterman of Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, to whom all persons indebted are required to pay; and all creditors required to present their claims duly authenticated.

GEORGE W. PETERMAN,
Administrator,
Feb 27-6t Muncy, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WM. J. IKELER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* in the estate of Wm. J. Ikeler deceased late of Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

ERI IKELER,
Feb 27. Administrator,
Wellversville, Col. Co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIAS KRUMM, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Elias Krumm, late of Scott township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the register of said county to the undersigned administrators. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

JACOB HARTMAN, Grovania,
MARY KRUMM, Light Street,
Administrators.

CLOTHING!
CLOTHING!
BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,
THE ARTIST
CUTTER
AND
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock b ore purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank
Corner Main & Market Sts.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
April 25-1y

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL
—:o:—
The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
FLOORING, Etc.
furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.
ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS
furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman
CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa

I CURE FITS!
When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY, or FALLING SICKNESS a lifelong study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.
Mar 13-4 w r

I WILL PAY $2.50 PER DAY
To all who work for me at home. To many I can afford to pay more.
☞STEADY EMPLOYMENT. Light, Pleasant Work. Send postal card to W. W. Ridout, Louisville, Ky. Mar 13-4 w r

READY FOR TRADE.

We open the campaign fully equipped with an entirely fresh stock of
SPRING OVERCOATS,
AND
MEDIUM-WEIGHT SUITS
In all the varied styles now in vogue.
Prices Rule Unusually Low
A. C. YATES & Co.
602, 604, 606 CHESTNUT St.,
3-6 Philadelphia.

Orphans' Court & Administrator's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Personal and Real Estate!

In pursuance of the last will and testament of William J. Ikeler, late of Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, deceased, the undersigned administrator with the will annexed, will sell at public sale on the premises, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 24th, 1885,

commencing at ten o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, to-wit: All that certain tract of land situate in Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of A. J. Ikeler, on the east by lands of Eri and Joseph Ikeler, on the south by lands of Paxton Kline and A. K. Heacock, and on the west by land of Thomas Loro, containing

130 ACRES.

of land, more or less, a portion of which is well timbered with oak and chestnut. The land is in a good state of cultivation and well supplied with fruit trees of all kinds, being the homestead of the deceased. The buildings consisting of a large

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and large summer kitchen, large bank barn, with straw shed attached, wagon house, hog pen, large spring house with upper story for shop use, and other convenient out-buildings, a never failing spring of pure cold water in said spring house and good well of water near the house, and flowing streams of water through the fields.

There will also be sold at the same time and place the personal property of said deceased, stoves, carpets, looking glasses, beds and bedding, stands, sofas, chairs, and household and kitchen furniture too numerous to mention.

Also farming implements, sleigh hayrake, harrow, cultivator, sled, buggy, harness, lot of lumber, chickens, grain in the ground and farming utensils generally.

Terms of sale of personal property will be made known by the undersigned on day of sale. In selling the real estate all grain in the ground and personal property on the premises are reserved. Possession given April 1st, 1885. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the 1st day of April, 1885, before taking possession, and the balance in one year thereafter with interest from April 1st, 1885.

ERI IKELER,
Administrator.
Ikeler & Herring, Att'ys. feb. 27, ts.

E. B. BROWER,
PLUMBING,
GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.
DEALER IN
STOVES & TINWARE.
All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.
☞Strict attention given to heating by steam.
Corner of Main & East Sts.,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FITS A Leading London Physician Establishes an Office in New York. From Am. Journal of Med. "Dr. Ab. Meserole, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 30 years standing cured by him. He guarantees a cure." Large bottle and Treatise sent free. Give P.O. and Express address to Dr. AB. MESEROLE, No. 96 John St., New York.
March 6-4w d

This remedy contains no injurious drugs.
ELY'S CREAM BALM
CATARRH
Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the senses of taste, smell, hearing. A Quick Relief. A positive Cure.
CREAM BALM has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. It is a creamy substance. A particle is applied into each nostril, causing no pain and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail, or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y. Mar 6-4 w d

NEW LUMBER YARD.

The undersigned has started a lumber yard, and has on hand all kinds of
HEMLOCK LUMBER
of the best quality, Boards, Scantling, Joists, Fencing, and every other shape up to 32 feet long. Inquire at T. Heck's Store.
J. F. RINK,
LIGHTSTREET, PA.
Feb 27-3m

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,002
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,16 ,7 0
Phœnix, of London	5,266,676
London & Lancashire, of England	1,0 0,970
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,060
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81.

ADVERTISERS
By addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. ☞100-page pamphlet, 10c. feb 13-4w r

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.
ap13-4 w r

Possibilities of Farmers.

1. They have ten votes to seven of all other occupations.
2. They have enough to carrry any election.
3. They can effectually put an end to the extortions of railroads, which take one bushel of every two the farmer raises.
4. They can put ten farmers in Congress and the State Legislature for every one they now have.
5. They make their own laws in all the States.
6. They can secure the same payment per hour for hand work that is demanded by brain work.
7. They can have all the comfort and luxuries now enjoyed by the classes which prey upon them.
8. They can combine themselves into a compact body.
9. They can co-operate, can stand by one another, and if they do so can rule the world—or
10.—They can continue to be the dull drudges they have been, the prey of every cunning politician, lawyer and speculator in the land.

Value of Holstein Cattle

The Holsteins continue to rise in favor as they become more widely known, and their many excellent qualities are certain to recommend them to farmers, especially where dairy products are much of an object. A writer in the Charlton, Iowa, *Dairy Farmer* says that many of the half blooded heifers give from 35 to 40 pounds of milk per day as two-year olds, and that when fully matured the same animals will produce from 40 to 70 pounds per day. In raising grades, he prefers to use cows crossed in Shorthorn blood, and it is not strange that from this combination animals of rare practical excellence should be produced, for the Shorthorns themselves have dairy qualities of the highest order which it only needs a little patience to develop, and a union of the two bloods in almost any proportion could not well be anything but satisfactory in the dairy.

To Examine a Horse.

A good horse will always show well standing at rest. The man showing a horse for sale who keeps the animal constantly stepping about to show off, is to be looked upon with suspicion. The time to examine a horse is when he is at rest. It is then that his weak points will be seen. If the horse "flies up" at some object on the ground, nearsightedness may be suspected. If brought suddenly into the light, from a dark stable, and the light oppresses him, his eyes are weak. His gait and speed should be tested by actual service. At rest, if the horse is sound, he will stand square on his limbs, without moving any of them, the feet being placed flat on the ground, and all his legs plump and naturally placed. If one foot be thrown forward, with the toe pointing to the ground and the heel raised, or if the foot be lifted from the ground, and the weight taken from it, disease or tenderness may be suspected.

The Child.

It should never be forgetten that the child some day will be a free agent. If his whole life now is strapped down and checked off, and labeled with "orders" and warnings and "take notice" and threats of penalties, he may obey from fear and by force, but his will and his power of self control are weakened. Such a character is usually most helpless before temptations in after life. We are too apt to overlook the fact that it is not the present urgency that is of most importance, after all; it is the building up of character that is to be the long, lasting result of to-day's battle, not the mere striking of the flag and surrender of the sword.

From the records of observations made at thirteen Prussian stations since 1873, Hrof. Muttrick has determined that forests exercise a positive influence on the temperature of the air; that they lessen the daily variations of temperature, and more in summer than in winter; and that the tempering effect of the leafy forest is in summer greater than that of the pine forest, while in the winter the pine forest has more influence than the disfoliaged forest.

A Georgia fancier of Jersey cattle is reported as expressing the opinion that if every slave freed in Georgia could be replaced by a registered Jersey cow that State would in ten years become richer than it would be if the Emancipation proclamation had never been written.

In Mexico there is a petrified forest covering 300 acres. The petrified stumps, limbs, and, in fact, whole trees lie about on all sides; the action of the waters for hundreds of years has gradually washed away the high hills round about, and the trees that once covered the high table lands now lie in the valley beneath.

Ex-Governor Smith, of Gergia, having said that he had seen Henry Ward Beecher dining recently was asked whether the man of God seemed hearty. "Hearty?" replied the Georgian. "Why if he had been at the miracle on the mount there wouldn't have been any basketfuls left."

After George Washington had cut down his father's cherry tree, his mother thought the wood might be used for fuel, and it was accordingly burned and reduced to ashes. Not long after, Mrs. W. wished to make some soap, and took the cherry-tree ashes, but all her labor was in vain, for there was no ly(i)e in the ashes.

Russia makes annually 126,000 wooden spoons for the Central Asia market. The common grades are made from birch and poplar, and the best qualities from boxwood.

If you throw a piece of wrought iron at a man it becomes cast iron. Manufacturers ought to be able to utilize this idea in some way.

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ULCEROUS SORES "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882. "At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. SORE EYES Physicians told us that a powerful constitutional alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by a adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies, and no troublesome of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results. Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."
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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 17th, 1884. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m.—Sea Shore Express daily except Sunday, for Harrisburg and intermediate station arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 6.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington 6.40 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all S Shore points. Through passenger coach Philadelphia.

5.00 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.30 p. m.; Baltimore 7.40 p. m.; Washington 8.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coache through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.30 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.55 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

9.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 5.25 a. m. New York 11.20 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.5 a. m. Through cars on sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.10 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, With through passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.25 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg 9.30 arriving at Sunbury 9.50 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. daily, Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.10 p. m., with through parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.10 a. m.; Washington, 9.40 a. m. Baltimore, 10.5 a. m., daily (except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10. 0 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.2 p. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5.5 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.30 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.27 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.05 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.55 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.30 p. m., Wilkes barre 8.0 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.3 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.01 p. m., Sunbury 12.35 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 m.

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BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 05	1 50	9 25	Scranton	5 50	9 40	2 20
8 54	1 34	9 19	Believue	5 55	9 4	2 35
8 48	1 19	9 14	Taylorville	6 01	9 50	2 39
8 40	1 11	9 06	Lackawanna	6 09	9 58	2 47
8 34	1 03	8 59	Pittston	6 1.	10 04	2 46
8 27	12 57	8 53	West Pittston	6 23	10 09	2 51
8 22	12 52	8 48	Wyoming	6 28	10 14	2 56
8 11	12 41	8 43	Mainby	6 34	10 25	3 00
8 12	2 43	8 39	Bennett	6 36	10 20	3 03
8 08	12 40	8 35	Kingston	6 4.	10 23	3 06
8 08	12 37	8 35	Kingston	6 48	1 2	3 06
8 03	12 31	8 30	Plymouth June	6 53	10 38	3 11
7 59	12 26	8 25	Plymouth	6 55	10 36	3 15
7 54	12 20	8 21	Avondale	7 00	10 37	3 20
7 50	12 15	8 17	Nanticoke	7 05	10 41